

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5415

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SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
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## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 24,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ... 3,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ... 14,550,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. HONOLULU. SHANGHAI. NEW CHOWHUNG.  
NAGASAKI. SHANGHAI. NEW CHOWHUNG.  
LYONS. MUKDEN.  
SAN FRANCISCO. BOMBAY. PORT ARTHUR.  
TIENTSIN. CHEFOO. DALNY.  
PEKING. KOBE. TIE-LING.  
LONDON. OSAKA.  
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907. [17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ... £975,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
AUTHORISED ... GOLD \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ... GOLD \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ... GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business, receives  
Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasorocean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kotta-Raja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Anoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
Letters of credit on its Branches and corre-  
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do 6 do 4% do.

Do 3 do 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000 \$21,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

K. Goetz, Esq.

R. Shewan, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq.

C. R. Lenman, Esq.

D. M. Nissim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per  
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinan Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank).

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschaus & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
named on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital FL 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund ..... FL 1,628,850.19 (£135,737).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng, and Woltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:—The William Deacons Bank, Ltd.

London: Swiss Bankverein.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

On collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
Letters of credit payable in all important places  
of the world and transacts every description  
of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per  
annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

Do 6 do 4% do.

Do 3 do 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [20]

16, Des Voeux Road Central. [19]

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,  
PLUNKETT'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 60.

For Terms, &c., apply to

MANAGER.



## Intimation.

## THE THAW TRIAL.

MRS. THAW FORCED INTO TEARS  
(Continued from page 5.)

Then witness related an incident whereby one of White's friends knew of her relations with White. These relations continued until 1901. She told Thaw about them.

Pressed as to why she did not tell her mother of these occurrences, she said she was afraid. "White made her swear never to tell her."

## DEMAND FOR LETTERS.

A sensation was caused when, shortly after midday, Mr. Hartridge, one of the defence counsel, was called by Mr. Jerome, who wished to learn why certain letter written by White to Evelyn were not produced.

Mr. Hartridge declined to answer.

Mr. Jerome argued that Mr. Hartridge was not Mr. Thaw's counsel and had no right to withhold the information demanded.

Mr. Delmas said Mrs. Thaw had retained counsel because of certain threats which had been made against her. He added that he had heard that the District Attorney proposed to have her indicted.

Mr. Jerome replied that no such statement had been made, but it was noticed that he did not say there was no such intention.

Mr. Hartridge has been served with a subpoena to produce these letters but he declares that he will not comply.

Among some Paris papers handed to Mrs. Thaw for identification was one which she admitted writing to an unmarried actress.

"Your suggestion that the Tenderloin has immigrated has panned out. Everywhere we go we find shady nooks Shubert and a lot of others are here. We are dining at the Cafe de Paris the other evening when the whole bunch came in. We joined parties, and went out to such harmless places as the Dead Rat. There was one jolly man who puts things on the blink wherever he goes. He is 50 years old, but as spry as a chicken. We took him along for fun."

"We made things hum, and started home when the markets were getting busy. Harry bought some strawberries, and I spent the next day cooking them. Harry is getting a new automobile, and as soon as it is ready we are going to Schweizer (cheese) land. Then, when we return, my voice is going to be cultivated. Be good and write me another letter soon. Your letters are wonderful. I have got (name not made public), all worked up about you, so send along another photograph if it is a good one. You must come over soon."

When the Court reassembled Mr. Jerome intimated that the further cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw would require another day and a half.

Witness brought with her a little footstool to make her protracted seat in the witness-chair more comfortable.

Mr. Jerome asked for further details of her first dinner with White at the 24th-street studio. After the swing incident, witness stated, she and Miss Goodrich drove in the park. "Miss Goodrich said White was a grand man." Witness asked her whether she was engaged to him, and she said "No."

Did she tell you that White was a married man?—No, she did not.

Witness then told of several parties with White, at which others were present. At one of these he kissed a girl.

## WHITE'S PERSONALITY.

Asked to explain the effect of White's personality in softening her anger to that she wrote the Boulogne letter, witness said: "It was very hard to make Mr. Thaw understand about that; I don't know whether I can make you understand. He had a strong personality. Outside that on awful thing White was a very grand man. He was very good to me, and very kind. When I told Mr. Thaw this he said it only made White all the more dangerous. Before the 24th street incident White never made love to me. He always treated me with the greatest respect and kindness. Everyone liked him, and nobody would believe these things until they really found them out, and then they said they were sorry."

Mr. Jerome drew from the witness the admission that the champagne White gave her on the night she lost consciousness tasted to her like all other champagne.

When you did not intend the jury to assume when you said it tasted bitter that it differed from any other champagne you had tasted up to that time?—Oh, no; I did not intend that. It was not particularly different from all I had tasted, but it was bitter to me. It made me dizzy, and caused my ears to thump.

Witness told of dinner-parties with White after the theatre, where men related obscene stories, and of one occasion on which one of the women present, having drunk too much champagne, also told stories, and they were bad.

## PENCHED FROM THE THEATRE BY THAW.

On her 19th birthday, 25 Dec., 1903, witness continued, White was to have given a supper-party for her in the Madison-sq. "tower," but earlier in the evening he came to the Madison-sq. Theatre, where she was playing, and she quarrelled with him. He went away, but returned. She had not then decided whether or not she would accompany him to supper, and he went away again. Later, Thaw came to the stage door to fetch her.

Did he come in an automobile?—No, I think it was in a carriage.

Are you sure?—No, but I think so.

Was there anyone else in the carriage?—Yes, one man and one woman.

It will be recalled that Boman, the door-keeper of the Madison-sq. Theatre, stated that White returned to the theatre after Evelyn had gone and flourished a revolver, threatening to kill Thaw. According to Boman, Thaw arrived in an electric cab, and was alone.

You went to Rector's Restaurant from the theatre that night?—Yes.

And you left there at four a.m.?—I don't know what time it was.

Had there been much wine drunk?—Yes.

## DRANK MUCH WINE THEN.

At that time was it your custom to drink a considerable amount of wine with your meals?—Yes, in 1903.

Did Thaw sometimes drink a good deal?—Yes.

Continuing the details of her movements on Christmas Eve, 1903, witness stated that after leaving Rector's she spent the remainder of the night at Thaw's apartments.

The trial was at this stage adjourned till Monday by agreement.

At the luncheon interval when Mrs. Thaw left the court room she completely collapsed. She was placed on a couch in the witness room by her friend, Miss May MacKenzie, who revived her with smelling salts.—Rector Special.

## Intimation.

## THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may not in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. "Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound; everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

resta. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been fully made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anæmia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumph of the age. "Watch carefully against imitation." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

10

## MESSRS. K. A. J. CHO-

## TIRMALL &amp; CO.,

## 04, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

LATE NO. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

## GRASS CLOTH,

AND

## A VARIETY OF

## LADIES' EMBROIDERED

## DRESSES.

ALSO

## AN ASSORTMENT OF

## MALTESE SILK LACE and

## COLLARS, &amp;c.

## INDIAN RUGS:

AND ALSO

## A VARIETY OF

SILKS.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1907. [43]

## Public Company

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1907, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at a Meeting held on 16th day of March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions.

## RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 New Shares of \$1 each.

2. That the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the figures "51,00" in Clause 6 of Article XII, and by substituting therefor the figures "51,000" and by striking out the word "lands" in the second line of Clause 6 of Article XVI, and by inserting after the said new Clauses as follows:

(a) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1907 pass a Resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$10,000 being part of the undivided profit of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund and accordingly that that sum be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be authorised to distribute among the shareholders its 200,000 unissued shares in like proportions.

(b) When such Resolution has been passed the General Managers may allot and issue the 200,000 unissued Shares credited as \$4.50 paid up to the shareholders in satisfaction of the said bonus, in proportion to the share held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the General Managers may authorise any person on behalf of the shareholders to enter into any agreement with the Company providing for allotment to them of such shares credited as \$4.50 paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

Dated 16th day of March, 1907.

## W. J. BAUNDRYS,

SHEWAN, TOWNS &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

347

200

100

## Public Companies.

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1907, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz.:

(a) That lines one and two of Article No. 53 be eliminated except the words "shall be" at the end of line two and that the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "Senior Representative" in lines 5 and 9 of Article No. 53 be eliminated and the words "Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "Senior Representative" in lines 6 and 9 of Article No. 55 be eliminated and the words "Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead and that the words "or" in the definition "The General Managers" in Article No. 2.

b. That the first six lines of Article No. 57 be eliminated and that the words "The Company" in the 7th line, and that the words "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company and so long as they shall continue to be such General Managers the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" be inserted instead.

(c) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 59.

(d) That the following new Article to be numbered No. 68 be inserted between Articles 69 and 70:

68A. "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" shall be and he is hereby appointed Managing Director of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoints some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(e) That the first line and the second line of Article No. 68 be eliminated except the last 6 words at the end of line 2 and the words "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" shall be and he is hereby appointed Managing Director of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoints some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(f) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 69.

(g) That the following new Article to be numbered No. 69 be inserted between Articles 68 and 70:

68A. "The Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong" shall be and he is hereby appointed Managing Director of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoints some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(h) That the first five lines of a. 6 and also the word "Office" in the 6th line be eliminated and that the words "so long as" Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company and shall hold office until the Company in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association and of these Articles appoints some other person to act as Managing Director in his stead."

(i) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 70.

(j) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 71.

(k) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 72.

(l) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 73.

(m) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 74.

(n) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 75.

(o) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 76.

(p) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 77.

(q) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 78.

(r) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 79.

(s) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 80.

(t) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 81.

(u) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 82.

(v) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 83.

(w) That the words "person for the time being in charge of the business of" be inserted between the word "Manager" and the words "or Agent" in line 4 of Article No. 84.

(x)



## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## Suez Canal Blocked.

LONDON, 21st March.  
The Dutch mail-boat *Rijnlast* is badly  
ashore and blocking the Suez Canal.  
Twenty ships, including a mail steamer  
for China, are delayed.

Later.

## The Suez Canal is clear.

## Irish Home Rule.

In the Irish debate in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe asserted that the Government was not disturbed by Mr. Balfour's mock heroics. It was impossible to make a statement till the Bill was produced.

Lord Loreburn said that he, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was a home-ruler. The Government did not intend to introduce a Home Rule Bill, but whatever they did must inevitably lead to home rule.

## All-Night Sitting in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons sat all night, discussing the Army Annual Bill.

Later.

## Result of the Liverpool Cup.

- 1—Bridge.  
2—Aster.  
3—Cowdall.

## Betting on the Grand National.

The betting on the Grand National is 11 to 7 against Eremont; 100 to 14 against Red Land; 8 to 1 against Acetics Silver; 1,000 to 7 against Rathvale, 20 to 1 against Napierday.

## Chinese Labour in the Transvaal.

Lord Selborne, in his speech at the opening of the Parliament at Pretoria, said that the employment of Chinese labour must cease at the earliest opportunity, but no steps would be taken to repatriate the Chinese unless an effective substitute in the form of other labour, or of improved mechanical appliances, could be found.

## A BANKER'S WAGON.

## THOUGHT IT WAS SILVER: GOT COPPERS AND GOL.

While the footpath along Des Voeux Road Central were jammed with the usual streaming mass of humanity last evening, making breathing almost impossible, a coolie slipped into a money-changer's establishment—No. 132—crept silently behind the counter, and left the shop with a bagful of what he thought was silver. Although the employees were around they did not see the thief. If they did, the boldness of the thief cast aside any cause for suspicion. As the thief was leaving the premises, a fok, who had just returned from visiting a friend, passed the man with the bag of money at the door, but made no attempt to stop him, although he did not think all's well.

When he entered the shop he asked one of his comrades who was the man who had changed all that money.

"No one changed any money here for the last hour," was the reply. "What do you mean?" he was asked.

The fok told of what he saw and immediately a search was made. They discovered that a bag containing 3,750 copper cents, which was placed in a corner behind the counter, was missing. The master of the shop let out a cry, and several foks started after the thief. They found him some distance down the road, groaning under the weight of the bag. He was given into custody. At the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Ritchie prosecuted the coolie before Mr. C. A. D. Neubourne, for the larceny of \$37.50 in copper. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## CHINA'S NEW WARSHIPS.

## ECONOMISING ON THE ARMENT.

It is stated in well-informed official circles here, says the *Shanghai Times*, that Admiral Sab has been notified by H.E. Tuan Fang that the new Chinese gunboats *Kiang Lee* and *Kiang Chin*, which were ordered to be built at Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, some time ago, will be launched in a few months.

The armament of these vessels could be provided by China herself if she could the saving of a large sum of money, and therefore the Admiral is to inspect the guns which were saved from the wrecked cruiser *Hawkin* and see if they are fit for service on the new gunboats or not. These fine weapons have all been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and, it may well be that they can be advantageously used in the way suggested. It so Admiral Sab is instructed to notify Captain Yeo Weiwen, who is now in Japan supervising the construction of the new ships. Captain Yeo is to do his best to carry out the suggestion and if the guns in question are not sufficient in number for the purpose, the others that will be required may be obtained from foreign countries.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAIL DUE.

French (Polyvalent) 15th inst.  
German (Prinz Leopold) 15th inst.  
Indian (Cathay) 15th inst.  
Chinese (Peking) 15th inst.  
Chinese (Canton) 15th inst.

## CANYON DAY BY DAY.

TRADE BUREAU.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd March.  
Having approved of the suggestions received from the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to select a suitable site somewhere in the eastern section of the new town for the purpose of converting it into a trade-centre in order to promote commerce, H.E. the Viceroy has now given instructions to both the Provincial Treasurer and the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to open an office called the New Trade-centre Bureau to manage the affairs of the undertaking. The Viceroy has appointed the Provincial Treasurer and Examiner Wu as Director-General, the Kwangchow Prefect Chao Moong Tsang as Deputy-Director and the ex-acting Prefect Chai Wai Tung as general manager, and the Viceroy has also instructed the two district Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to assist them in the work. The establishment of this proposed trade-centre is to be at the expense of the Government, but at present the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are to furnish funds from the Bureau for the undertaking.

TUNOKUN RIOT.  
With reference to the riot in the Tung Kun district, it is reported that two leaders of this outrage were beheaded on the 19th instant.

## LI CHUN HONORED.

Yesterday an Imperial telegraphic despatch was received here from Peking conferring upon Admiral and Commander Li Chun the button of the first class. The distinction is conferred on the recommendation of H.E. the Viceroy Chow, as Li had contributed to the Government a large sum of money towards the fund for encouraging education through the province.

## GAMBLING AND SMOKING.

The Ministry of Army at Peking has sent a despatch to the Canton Viceroy with strict orders to prohibit the military students from cigarette-smoking and gambling, and H.E. the Viceroy Chow has accordingly issued a proclamation to this effect.

## ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

It is the intention of the officials of the Bund Department, in addition to running rickshas, horse carriages, etc., upon completion of the bund, to also install an electric tramway for the convenience of the public. Yesterday, Taotai Wan and Leung accompanied by the manager of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. and a German electrical engineer waited on H.E. the Viceroy to discuss with him about the installation of an electric tramway.

## MR. HAYRE DROZE.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock H.E. the Viceroy received the Netherlands Consul of Hongkong, Mr. F. J. H. Droeze.

## SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

## HOW THEY ARE ORGANISED.

The commander-in-chief of the forces in Kiangnan has been notified by the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang that there are many secret societies in existence in the Yangtze Valley, whose object is to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the first, and probably most formidable of these bodies is the Kohoehwei (Society of the Elder Brethren), the leader of which is a man named Wang-sung. Another very powerful organisation is the Shan Iaohwei (the Three United Societies) the chief of which is the notorious Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose followers, though numerous on the Yangtze, are to be found in greatest numbers in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien. Another great body is the Tung Ming-hwei (allied Societies), which is affiliated with the two already mentioned. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is also the leader of this organisation, and his principal lieutenant is the man already mentioned, Wang-sung.

The aim of all these formidable associations is the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. For purposes of administration the leaders have organised the following four departments: Financial Department, Military Department and Communications Department.

The headquarters of these four departments are always being shifted, so that it is difficult to locate any of them at any given time; but the stores of the Society are always in the same place and should be found easily if diligent search were made. The leaders are given the following ranks and titles:

1. General who has supreme authority over each society.

2. Lieutenant-General, who directs the affairs of the society in each province.

3. Advisers, of whom there are several, who assist generally in furthering the aims of the society.

These societies are in possession of large quantities of arms and ammunition, which are smuggled to all parts of the interior in the most ingenious way. The Viceroy Tuan Fang has just begun a very active campaign against them and has despatched many able weiyuans to hunt down the members, and the assistance of the General of Kiangnan has been invoked in the work, so that it is to be expected we shall very soon see an end to the activity of these pestiferous organisations.—*Shanghai Times*.

## THE WHETHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Vigh, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 2nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen much over Central and Eastern Japan, and risen moderately over the coast of China.

The depression is moving Eastwards over the E. coast of China.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light to moderate S.E. and E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

## FORECAST.

1—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.E. to E. winds, light to moderate, some showers to foggy.

2—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## THE THAW TRIAL.

## MRS. THAW FORCED INTO TESTIMONY.

New York, February 21.  
We have had to-day the tragic drama of the little gray butterfly whose many hued wings became sadly singed five years ago.

Mr. Jerome compelled Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to fill in the sequel to the story of her betrayal at the hands of Stanford White. For six months she became his reluctant mistress; that was the disclosure which was extorted from the witness.

Mr. Jerome was persistent in putting his indescribable questions, but the public prosecutor is not one to mince words, even in cross-examining a woman.

## MRS. THAW, IN TEARS.

The witness burst into tears, but Mr. Delmas was not disturbed, for he held that her credibility had not been shaken, and he knew the enduring impression upon a jury of the tears of a woman in distress.

That Evelyn Nesbit's behaviour before she married Harry Thaw was not above suspicion seems manifest, and the prosecution will doubtless argue that Thaw was unlikely to go crazy over a woman with a past. But the defence will certainly contend that the knowledge of White's responsibility for Evelyn Thaw's downfall had its sinister effect on the mind of the prisoner.

## HER LETTER TO WHITE.

Mr. Jerome has constantly questioned Mrs. Thaw as to the writing of letters to White after her betrothal. Time after time he asked her why she corresponded with such a blackguard. Finally her voice rang through the room, "Mother gave me no peace till I did."

When Mr. Jerome wanted to know how she allowed White to exercise continued sway, the delivered a little speech, eloquently picturing his "wonderful kindness and extraordinary personality." But it was all "bluff," she exclaimed, and general laughter ran through the court.

Then Mr. Jerome asked, "Why on earth didn't you tell your mother of White's misconduct?"

"I'd rather die than have told her," was the answer.

## MRS. THAW'S ADMISSIONS.

Mrs. Thaw, as she resumed her seat on the witness stand, exchanged a smile with her husband, and then smiled and bowed slightly to the judge, but Mr. Justice Fitzgerald failed to notice it.

Mr. Jerome's first question was—Did you continue to believe that all women were unchaste, as White told you, until you talked with Thaw in Paris in 1903?—Yes, sir.

Witness was then questioned as to her visit to the Paris Café, the Dead Rat. It was after Thaw had proposed, some time during 1903, she went with Mr. Thaw, Mr. Hubert, a theatrical manager, and another man, whose name she could not remember.

Mr. Jerome whispered a name to witness, but she shook her head.

Was there a lady or were there ladies with the party?—I think there were, with Mr. Shubert.

Did you see many ladies of the demimonde there?

Mr. Delmas objected to the question.

"I am using the witness's own expression," exclaimed Mr. Jerome.

"I never said that," retorted Mrs. Thaw indignantly.

Mr. Jerome: Didn't you use the expression in a letter?

Mr. Delmas again objected, and the objection was sustained.

## LETTER REFUSED IN EVIDENCE.

Don't you know what I mean when I say, didn't you see many of the bunch from the Tenderloin there?—I think so.

Have you any doubt about it?—No.

Do you know Miss Winchester?—Slightly.

Did you see her do the cake walk at the Dead Rat that night?—I don't remember.

In what handwriting is this letter? (Mr. Jerome here handed witness several written sheets.)—It is Mr. Thaw's, I think.

Have you any doubt of it?—I don't think I have.

Mr. Jerome then offered the letter in evidence, but Mr. Delmas objected on the ground that it was mutilated and tampered with.

Do you know of your own knowledge which this letter was written?—I haven't the slightest idea.

Will you note the paging of that letter?—Yes.

Didn't you and Thaw while in Paris write joint letters to friends, you writing a part and he the rest?—I cannot say positively; very likely we did.

Had you then changed your opinion regarding the chastity of women?—I had.

How soon after your talk with Thaw did you change your mind?—Very soon.

At the time you left Paris, in June, 1903, had you changed your mind?—Yes.

## THE INTIMACY WITH WHITE.

Mr. Jerome then took up the story of witness's intimacy with White and continued mercilessly to prove his relations with him. Witness showed keen emotion, and one of the fussy reporters was so affected that she had to leave.

Witness declared that her relations with the architect were continued against her will. Then she broke down and cried bitterly.

The prisoner bit his face in his hands as the Public Prosecutor rained bitter questions on the witness.

Asked whether she refused Thaw solely because of the occurrence in which White was concerned, witness answered that it was because she had been found out. When Thaw proposed it was the first proposal she had ever had, and it struck her very seriously.

Referring to the letter she wrote to White, witness said that her mother covered her in writing the letter telling her that she was disgraced to White.

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(Continued on page 3.)

## NANNING.

## TRADE REGULATIONS ISSUED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Nanning, 13th March.  
The Customs Authorities have issued a circular notifying merchants that the new port of

Nanning, has been formally opened to foreign trade, and that the collection of Duties will be in future levied by the Nanning Office, from the 13th March, 1907.

Previous to this, orders were issued to the 13th March, 1907, to fill in the sequel to the story of her betrayal at the hands of Stanford White. For six months she became his reluctant mistress; that was the disclosure which was extorted from the witness.

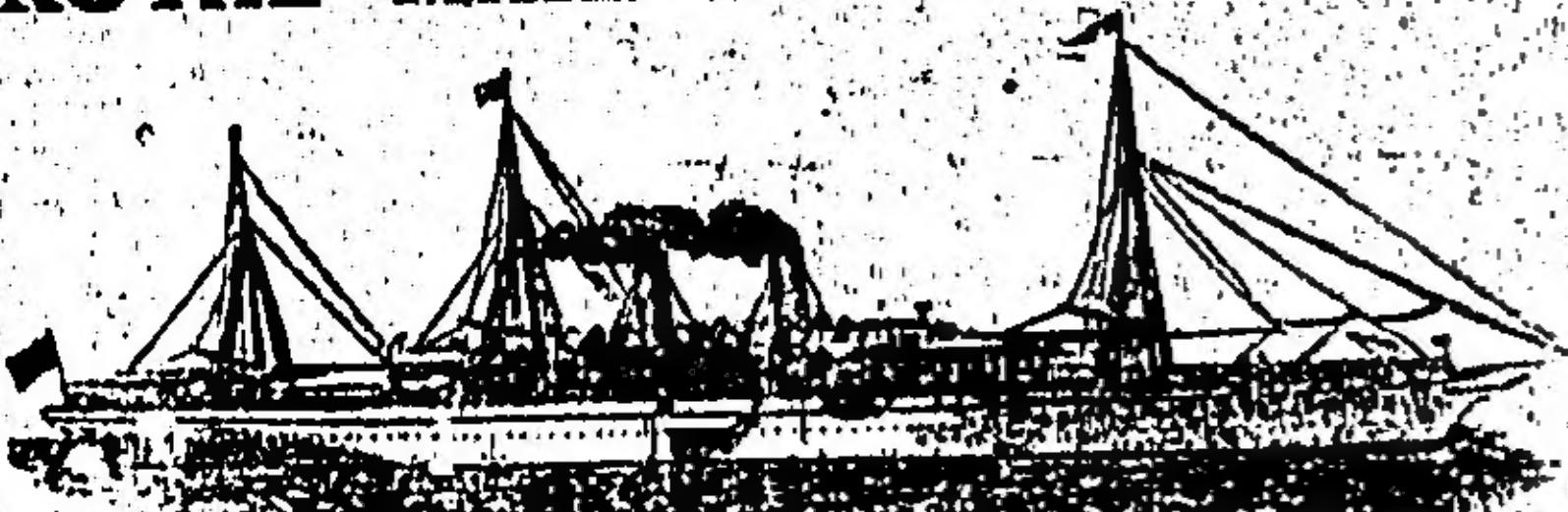
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## Shipping Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).  
R.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"TARTAR" ..... 4,425 ..... WEDNESDAY, March 27th ..... April 20th  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ..... 6,000 ..... THURSDAY, April 11th ..... April 29th  
"ATHENIAN" ..... 3,882 ..... WEDNESDAY, May 1st ..... May 21st  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ..... 6,000 ..... THURSDAY, May 9th ..... May 27th  
"MONTEAGLE" ..... 6,163 ..... WEDNESDAY, May 22nd ..... June 15th  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ..... 6,000 ..... THURSDAY, June 6th ..... June 24th  
"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Pacific "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 39 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence &c. via New York &c.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 440. 442.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship. On

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW ..... HANGSANG ..... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., daylight.  
TIENTSIN ..... CHEONGSHING ..... MONDAY, 25th Mar., 4 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; CALCUTTA. NAMSANG\* ..... TUZSDAY, 26th Mar., 3 P.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, and Yaungtsze Ports.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL.

MANILA ..... "TAMING" ..... 26th March, 4 p.m.  
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN ..... "KUEICHOW" ..... 28th " "  
SHANGHAI ..... "YINGCHOW" ..... 29th " "  
CHINKIANG ..... "KWANJEE" ..... 1st April " "  
SHANGHAI ..... "KUICKANG" ..... 3rd " "  
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG ..... "KWEIYANG" ..... 6th " "  
SHANGHAI ..... "SEAOHING" ..... 8th " "

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SWINNEY &amp; MELBOURNE

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 6th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

SHE

COMMERCIAL  
YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 22nd inst., Messrs. Phirosha's Felt & Co. write—

Our last circular was dated the 8th inst.

The long-looked-for improvement is still

to come and the fortnight which draws to a close to-day stands on record as another of dullness and stagnation. This is all the more to be regretted as, following ancient custom, it was confidently anticipated that upon the resumption of business each China New Year, yarn dealers would return with good and bumper orders from the consuming districts. Under normal conditions this would certainly have happened, but the threatened famine in the interior has brought about a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. This is almost entirely due to the failure of the rice crops in the Southern Provinces with the resultant effect in a marked shortage in the staple commodity of the people. The deficiency is further accentuated by the speculative operations of rice merchants who hoarded up their supplies with a view to profiting by a rise in the price of rice. In spite of the fact that viceregal measures have been decreed, such as, the prohibition of the exportation of the grain from the country, the natives of one of the neighbouring districts (Tungku) have actually been driven to rioting and pillaging of the rice shops owing to the dearness in the price of the foodstuff. Thanks to prompt official repressive measures and to the organising of relief committees at the Southern capital, the impending famine which threatens the millions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi may be robbed of some of the worst features attending such a calamity. Money has been raised by the various charitable institutions and the numerous merchants' guilds in Canton wherewith to purchase foreign rice in Hongkong to be resold at cost price within the suffering districts so as to relieve distress amongst the people. When it is related that with commendable spirit of benevolence all classes of Chinese are coming to the aid of the poor famine-stricken populace it will at once be seen that the wherewithal for the purpose of trade must have undergone a large shortage.

The second of the retarding causes explaining the dulness in the yarn market is to be found in the aggravating evils created by the over-production of subsidiary coins by the Canton Mint. Since last noting in our circular the discount in the value of the native coins they have suffered a still further depreciation and are now quoted at a discount of \$90 per \$1,000. The situation thus engendered is extremely disconcerting, and the seriousness of the evil from the mercantile point of view appears to be fully realized in quarters taking a keen appreciation of the handicap placed upon local trade.

In its issue of the 14th inst., the *Hongkong Telegraph* deals editorially with this vexed question. The situation is lucidly explained in the article, from which we quote—

"The veriest tyro in financial affairs has some knowledge of the unsettling effect which the dispersal of a super-abundance of Chinese subsidiary coin has had on trade generally in Hongkong. The new Viceroy, acting up to his public announcement that he would endeavour to co-operate with the authorities in this Colony in all that was calculated to advance the interests of the two centres of trade in South China, was induced to promise that he would restrict the output of subsidiary coins from the Canton Mint, while, on the other hand, the Government here arranged to refuse admission to additional tokens of the small values pending a readjustment of the financial situation. It was confidently believed that the combined action of the British and Chinese authorities would have the effect of raising within a short time the value of the depreciated coins and lower the discount on the product of the Canton Mint, with the result that the depression in trade would eventually disappear and fresh stability and encouragement be given to the commerce of Hongkong and Canton. The Hongkong Government loyally adhered to the arrangement, and returned some \$200,000 in subsidiary coins which had been sent out for circulation by the British Mint. But while the Viceroy of the two banks allowed it to be known that he had ordered the daily output of the Canton Mint to be reduced by something like 50 per cent., the issue of twenty-cent piece being dealt with in particular, there appear to have been grounds for suspicion that, if the actual coins sent into circulation had been diminished, the Mint had made an effort to reduce the total number of coins produced. At all events, no other deduction seems possible when it is stated, according to our London correspondent, that the British Consul-General considered it expedient to represent to the Viceroy the fact that the market was being swamped with Chinese subsidiary coins to the detriment of all legitimate trade and to the loss of merchants generally. In answer to the Consul-General, the Viceroy obligingly stated that the Canton Mint would be rigidly closed against the production of twenty-cent pieces for the next three months. On the face of it, such prompt action seems to show the Viceroy in a very cordial and benignant light, gracious to the point of embarrassment, but there may be more in it than meets the eye. For months the Canton Mint has been working at full pressure, the employees turning day into night in order to meet the demands of the authorities. If, then, the circulation of the subsidiary coins was restricted what became of the surplus stock? Has it not allowed to accumulate in the Treasury vaults, ill even Viceroy Chow Fu, feels that the temporary suspension of the manufacture of twenty-cent pieces will in no way affect the Treasury's income? While he may argue with every appearance of ingenuous bluntness that the Mint being closed he cannot be held responsible for an overstocked market in subsidiary tokens, what is there to prevent his disposal of the superfluous coins which were in all likelihood manufactured in view of the time when representations would be made by the British Consul-General? It would have been much more satisfactory if the British representative had not merely secured the closing of the Mint, but had exacted a clear and definite promise that not a single subsidiary coin should be issued by the Treasury, other than those already in circulation, during the "close season." He should have pointed out distinctly that to withhold the issue of subsidiary coins by one department, and show a bold eye to the distribution of the coins by another is not giving effect to the letter and spirit of the Hongkong-Canton sub-treasury arrangement."

The same journal in its yesterday's issue records the fact that the arrival at Canton of and early investigation by the inspectors of

Imperial Mints from Peking has led to the dispatch of a *wuzhan* to Hongkong on a mission of inquiry. It is earnestly hoped that the result of the mission of the Imperial Commissioner will be the adoption of measures to remove the anomalous condition now obtaining to the serious loss of trade in general.

As compared with the quotations in our last circular exchange on India has had a big drop, from Rs. 154 on the 8th inst., it is to-day quoted Rs. 152½ per cent. But for the adverse factors explained above the difference in exchange alone would have sufficed to push prices of yarn up several points. Instead of this happening we have again to record a further recession in prices of from half to two dollars per bale according to "chop." The lowering of rates all round has not attracted buyers into the market who appear to be quite alive to the fact that importers are eager sellers. Should holders remain firm there is no good reason why prices should not take a different turn and a rise in rates be at once established.

No. 205.—Owing to heavy sellers' prices have declined \$2 to \$2 per bale, and a limited business is reported.

No. 165.—Not in favour, only two threads changed hands at quotations.

No. 125.—Move slowly at prices quoted in this circular.

No. 104.—A moderate business is done in this count.

No. 85. and 67.—A trifling business is done. The market close steady.

Sales:—70 bales of No. 65; 35 bales of No. 85; 2,345 bales of No. 105; 65 bales of No. 125; 130 bales of No. 165; and 1,110 bales of No. 205; in all about 3,975 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamer *Laiyang*, *Japan*, and *Aomsang* (from *Calcutta*), and *Maita*, *ts. hia*, *Ceylon*, *Maru*, *Iersia*, *Totomi Maru*, and *Della* (from *Bombay*) of about 8,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 109,000 bales. Exchange:—We quote to day as under—

India T. T. at Rs. 156 per cent.

London T. T. " Sh. 2.14d.—\$

Demand " 2.17d.—\$

Shanghai " 72d.—\$100.

Silver " 30 1/2d. per oz.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Glenalock*, from *Singapore*—965 Chinese.

Per *Halmun*, from *Swatow*—Messrs. J. Shields, J. Woll, M. Adams, B. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. May, Capt. Jenkin, 2 Europeans, and 25 Chinese.

Per *Taming*, from *Manila*—Bishop Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sutherland, Messrs. F. S. Keller, O. H. Heles, W. C. Wilbarn, P. H. Philbin, Turnbull, H. Luyariaga, H. Carlisto, H. W. Munger, H. D. Simpson, W. T. Puddephat, Juan Rio, Mrs. J. K. Hutton, infant and maid, Misses M. Routhledge, G. Smith, Mary Humphrey, A. E. Williams, 6 Filipinos, and 13 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *Tambo Maru*, for *Japan*—Mr. J. Hugh, Col. M. Akashi, Mrs. A. S. Mihara, 4 children and 3 maids, Dr. Vincent, Mrs. H. Thompson, Major Pain, Messrs. W. Molin, S. Yoshimura, Col. K. Yonoi, Capt. Hiyama, Dr. H. Nagae, Mr. M. Matsumura, Mrs. C. Curtis, Mrs. Schonfeld, Mrs. Gardine, Messrs. H. and L. Schonfeld, Mr. Takahira, Col. and Mrs. and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eccle, Miss E. Eccle, T. Kimur, M. Hameds, Y. Ogiro, Y. Nakajima, Sawada, B. "Akina," Loan Fock, Mrs. Onoto Hayashi, Mrs. Ohshima Hayashi, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Mine.

It was not until after he had breakfasted on Tuesday that Turner learned he was to be discharged from hospital that day and taken to the police station, and subsequently to the police court. He received the news quietly and with apparent relief, and turning to one of the hospital officials, he said: "I thank you very much for all you have done for me, and for your great kindness and consideration."

An affecting scene ensued. The visitors attached to the ward had tears in their eyes as they shook him by the hand and wished him "Good-bye." Turner thanked each one individually. One nurse quite broke down, and bursting into tears hurriedly left the ward, saying, "Good-bye; I must go now." As the accused man was leaving he turned and said to the other patients in the ward: "Well; goodbye, all of you."

There is no doubt that Turner made himself very popular while in the hospital, and he achieved quite a reputation as a post by reason of the many verses on a variety of topics which he composed while in the institution.

## Intimations.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientist for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past few years, and it is not to be wondered at that important discoveries in medicine come that often.

THE THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most reliable and valuable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Roentgen, Robert Koch, and many other eminent physicians, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Hahnemann, and Roux, by whom it was some time ago found that those on whom those such a remedy were on those who require such a remedy we are not in the least doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of disease has been sought, and the Therapiion (stone) has been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of the imagination, like the philosopher who, in tracing the cause of the stone, said it was surely the discovery of a remedy so potent after repeated failures, the energies of the confirmed in the one field of science have been directed to the removal of disease from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all that is preventable.

THE NEW PHENOMENON REMEDY.

which may certain rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little estimation and noise have been made. The new Phenomenon Remedy is a drug that has been created for medical purposes, never introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast late oblique all those questionable remedies that have been used in the treatment of medical men. Therapiion may be obtained at the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world. *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, *Kinshasa*.

Sold by all Chemists.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscriptions to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than T.M. CHRS. per Single Copy.

## THE MANAGER,

*Hongkong Telegraph* Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

*Taming*, Br. s.s., 1,355, A. W. Oatesbridge, 2nd Mar., Manila 19th Mar., Gen. 1st, 2 & S. *Halmun*, Br. s.s., 1,300, A. J. Robson, 2nd Mar., " " " *Watow* 21st Mar., Gen., D. L. & Co., *Kashima Maru*, *Cap. L.*, 1,740, M. Utu, 2nd Mar., " " " *Ballast* 15th Mar., *Lump Coal*, *Fukusui* & Co.

*Cheung Shing*, Br. s.s., 1,110, S. I. Payne, 23rd Mar., *Canion* and *Mar. Gen.*—, M. & Co.

*Glenalock*, Br. s.s., 1,173, J. Mason, 23rd Mar., *Panang* and *Singapore* 17th Mar., Gen.—Chinese

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

## Leave for Saigon.

*Wenzel*, for *Swatow*.

*Makillo*, for *Haiphong*.

*Daphne*, or *Saigon*.

*Asuka Maru*, for *Swatow*.

*Skramstad*, for *Saigon*.

*Rensselaer*, for *Nagasaki*.

*Hopang*, for *Swatow*.

*Keung-Ping*, for *Chin-wan-tao*.

*Holding*, for *Kwong-chow-wan*.

*Yunnan*, for *Manila*.

*Halmun*, for *Swatow*.

*Glenalock*, for *Amoy*.

Departures.

Mar. 23.

*Mandonta*, for *Europe*.

*Della*, for *Shanghai*.

*America Maru*, for *San Francisco*.

*Yoshio*, for *Swatow*.

*Clive*, *Jebon*, for *Saigon*.

*Perito*, for *Saigon*.

*Romany*, for *Shanghai*.

*Benuvou*, for *Japan*.

*Lowther Castle*, for *Singapore*.

*Kunichaku*, for *Canton*.

*Hangang*, for *Shanghai*.

*Sumatra*, for *Yokohama*.

*Lantis*, for *Saigon*.

*Wenckebach*, for *Bangkok*.

*Kaleen*, for *Shanghai*.

*Onska*, for *Nagasaki*.

*Yutang*, for *Manila*.

*Prelus*, for *Swatow*.

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## Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean and London.  
Havre, Bordeaux, Mediterranean and Black Sea Ports.  
(Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.)

THE Steamship

MM

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Girard, will be despatched for Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line a.s. "Sydney" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. "POLYNESIEN" 16th April.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT" 30th April.

S.S. "SALAZIE" 1st May.

S.S. "OCEANIAN" 20th May.

S.S. "TOURANE" 11th June.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" 25th June.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

[10]

Captain E. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay on the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on 18th May, 1907.

Provisos will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

[12]

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

THE Steamer

"MARIE"

will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, via MOJI, JAPAN, on the 25th March, 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., Hotel Mansions,

Hongkong, 5th March, 1907.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO  
AND IQUIQUE VIA  
JAPAN PORTS.

Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient  
inducement.

Steamers Tons To sail

"GLENFARG" 4,000, March 26, at Noon

"KASATO MARU" 6,100, April 25, at Noon

Taking Freight and Passengers to other  
Eastern and Western Coast ports of South  
America in connection with Steamers of the  
Pacific S. N. Co.

The above Steamers have splendid Accom-  
modation and are fitted throughout with  
Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is  
carried on each boat.

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hongkong, 8th February, 1907.

[12]

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyra\* 4,417 H. C. Armstrong 13th April

Shawmut 9,606 E. V. Roberts 1st May

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick. —

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shawmut" and "Tremont"

are fitted with very superior accommodation

for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensures steadiness

at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODD WELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

[12]

## Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

One Case. One Case.

Qts. Pts.

\$21.50 —

19.00 —

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19.00 —

12.00 —

10.00 —

19.00 —

13.00 —

19.00 —

15.25 —

38.50 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

[13]

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

DEPOT

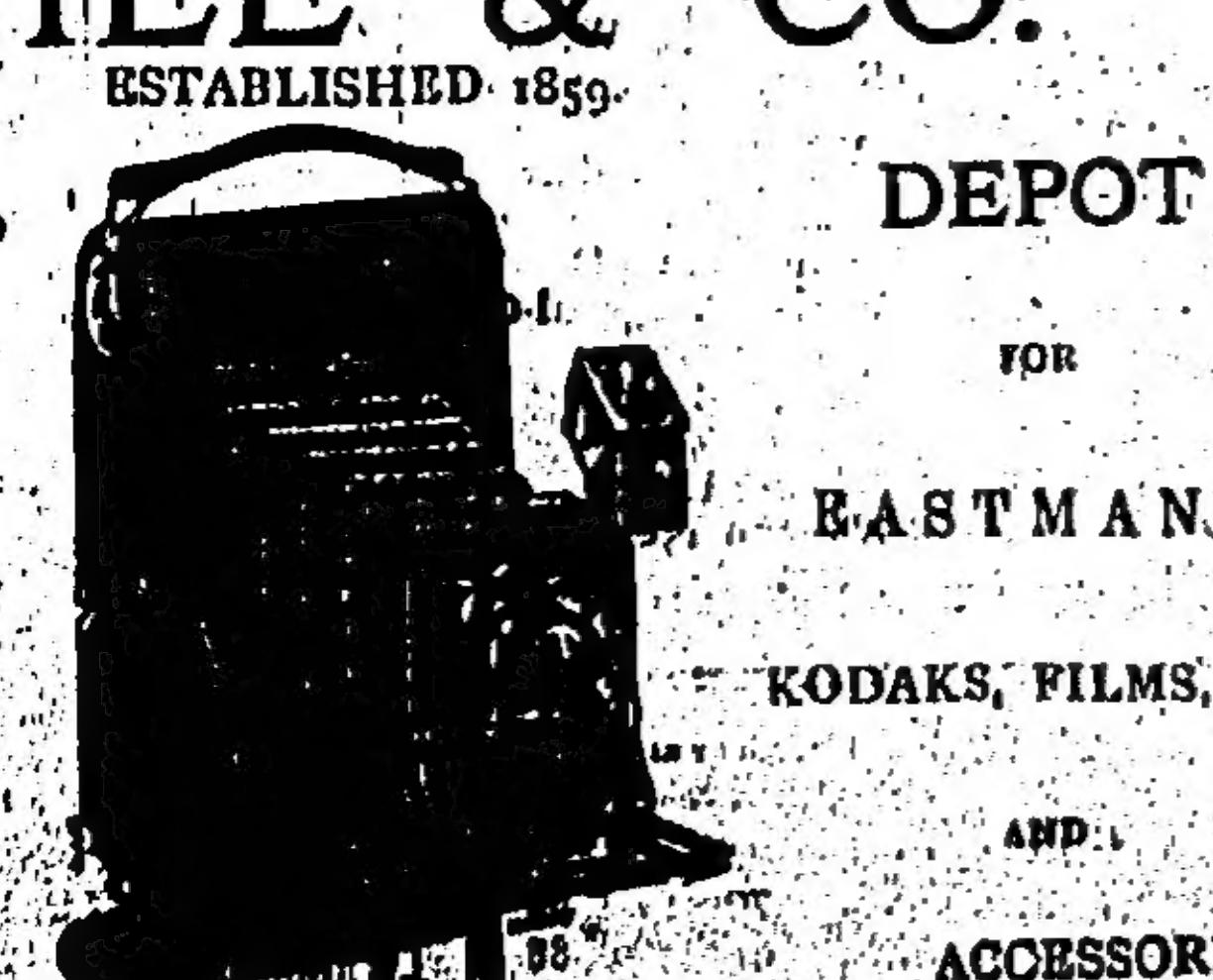
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EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; last alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER RESERVE	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTEATION BASED ON LAST DIVIDEND	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.				\$1,000,000 \$110,000 \$250,000 \$125,735 \$150,000	\$1,721,558 \$74,099	\$1.15, and bonus of 1s. @ Ex. 2/48 = \$14.33 making \$14.88 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$80 London 100
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	\$125	\$125					
National Bank of China, Limited	9,025	\$7	\$6					
MARINE INSURANCES.				\$1,675,000 \$200,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2 %	100
Canion Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	\$250	\$50					
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15% for year ended 30th June	6 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Society, Canton, Limited	2,470	\$250	\$100	\$1,151,371.5 \$1,151,371.5 \$800,000 \$111,757	\$12,2271	Interim div. of 1s. in 1905	5 1/2 %	1840 buyers
Vaigtsze Insurance Association, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$60					
Five P. I. S. VANCES.				\$7,000		\$12 and 1s. special dividend for 1904	9 1/2 %	116 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20			\$26 and bonus \$1 for 1905	8 1/2 %	100
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$50			\$40 for 1905	11 1/2 %	\$34.50
SHIPPIING.				\$26,638 \$33,562				
China and Manil Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50					
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15					
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10					
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	\$15	\$15					
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10					
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5					
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5					
CHINAS.				\$100,000				
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100					
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100					
Penang Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100					
MINING.				\$100,000				
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1					
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10					

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES NO. 5415

第十一期二年三十三號

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

大英圖書館

第三十期三

英語

THIS PAPER ANNUAL  
SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$50 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

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BIRTHS.

On March 10, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of J. D. DITTRICH, of a son.

On March 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of JAMES STARKE, of a daughter.

On March 13, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of NOEL B. RAYSAV, of a son.

On March 15, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of F. C. ARMISTEAD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On March 10, 1907, at Shanghai, EDWARD, eldest son of the late Isaac Ezra of Shanghai, to MOZELLE, eldest daughter of M. A. Sophie, Esq., of London.

On March 16, 1907, at Shanghai, CHARLES HERBERT PHILIPPE HAY, eldest son of Charles William Hay, Esq., of Dulwich, England, to FLORENCE ETHEL BRIGHTON, only daughter of the late Charles Richard Brighton, Esq., of London.

On the 17th March, at St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., W. J. H. KHWAT, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, to MAUD BEATRICE HAMILTON, of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On March 8, 1907, at Mickleham, Dorking, England, DAVID GILMOUR, aged 65 years.

On March 11, 1907, at Shanghai, SUSAN PEARSON, the dearly-beloved daughter of George and Susan Pearson, aged 12 years and six months. Deeply regretted.

On March 12, 1907, at Shanghai, WILLIAM JOHN BLAIVOCK CARTER, aged 30 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

### SHANGHAI POLICE.

(21st March.)

In many respects the conditions existing in Shanghai are analogous to those prevailing in Hongkong, and for that reason interest will be attached to the annual report of the Acting Superintendent of Police in Shanghai on the character of the force during the past year. There is much similarity between the composition of the Shanghai force and that of Hongkong. It is composed of British, Indian and Chinese officers whose duties under the Municipal Council are identical to those required in the men in Hongkong. An excellent character is given to the European section of the police in Shanghai, the men being described as "steady and reliable," although it is stated that several had no previous experience of police work and are hardly of the best physique. A statement appears in the report which applies in every way to the position of the officer in Hongkong. It is to the effect that: "The condition of local living undoubtedly has a deterrent effect on young recruits, and unless they are looked after and led in the proper way they are likely to deteriorate considerably. This has been the case in a few instances and it only may be put down to the good example set to them by their seniors, and a knowledge on their part that good conduct and conscientious work will ensure rapid promotion and transfer to more congenial and responsible work." As it stands the sentence seems to be unbalanced, but what we are more concerned with is the statement that "rapid promotion" is the lot of those who perform their work conscientiously. The cry of the Hongkong policeman is all the other way. His chances of promotion are few and far between, and we have been repeatedly requested to present the views of the men on the subject of promotion. A member of the force may be all that is required from the official standpoint; he may be deserving of every honour, but there stand in his way the heads of the departments who "somewhat after the fashion of Tennyson's "Brook" go on for ever. Naturally, the man of ability becomes disgusted and carries out his duties in the most perfunctory fashion. Fortunately, indeed, are the European constables of Shanghai in the knowledge that diligence and capacity ensure "rapid promotion." Reference is made to the strike which occurred among the Indian constables in September last, and it is stated that former discontent, which was fostered by a few Indians who were inflamed with a desire to make their fortunes in Siberia or America, has been satisfactorily settled, while the others expressed their regret for the occurrence. With regard to the Chinese constabulary, it is suggested that a recreation ground should be established for their exclusive use so that the *esprit de corps* of this branch of the service may become something more than a mere figure of speech. It is interesting to read that an opportunity was presented during the year of obtaining a draft of men from the disbanded 1st Chinese Regiment of Weihaiwei, but it was not availed of, for the reason that, although their excellent military training and discipline were undoubtedly, they were uneducated men, unable to read or write, and experience, of more than 20 enlisted previously had shown, them unsuited in other ways for police work. In other words, they might be admirable soldiers but as guardians of the peace they were useless. On the whole, the report on the Shanghai police is creditable to the force, but we should like to know whether there are any grievances among the men—as there are in Hongkong—which require ventilation.

ing come to a successful conclusion, an Imperial Ordinance was issued amounting to that a 5 per cent. loan of £23,000,000 in English currency would be issued in accordance with Law No. 1 of 1904 and Law No. 10 of 1905, for the purpose of redeeming the 6 per cent. bonds of £22,000,000 raised in May and November, 1904, at London and New York. Underwriters of the new bond issue loan have been appointed at London and Paris. It is further announced that the principal of the new Bonds will be redeemed on March 12th, 1907, at face value. The Government, however, reserves the right of redeeming wholly or in part the Bonds at any time at its discretion after March 12th, 1902. In such case, the fact will be advertised in the newspapers six months previously. The Bonds will be issued to "bearer" without the name of the holder being inscribed thereon. The interest on the bonds will be paid on March 12th and September 12th every year for the preceding six months. The issue price of the Bonds will be £90 for £100 face value. The 6 per cent. Bonds issued in May and November, 1904, at London and New York may be tendered in payment of the subscription for the new Bonds. In such cases the 6 per cent. Bonds will be accepted at face value. A notification has been issued by the Finance Department in Tokio, stating that the 6 per cent. Bonds to the amount of £22,000,000 in English currency issued in May and November, 1904, will be redeemed on September 10th next, and the holders of the Bonds will be paid the amount represented by the Bonds, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum up to the date on which the Bonds are redeemed. Holders of Bonds are requested to present them to the branch office of the Special Bank in London, and the agency of the same bank in New York before payment falls due. The *Japan Chronicle* learns from vernacular contemporaries that the issue of the new Bonds has been undertaken in London by the Specie Bank; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Par's Bank, and in Paris by the Rothschilds. The commission receivable by the syndicate is 4 per cent. and the actual amount receivable by the Government is £953. By the conversion of the 6 per cent. Bonds, says our Kowloon contemporary, the Japanese Government will save Y1,660,000 per annum in interest. The principal motive which has prompted the Government to hasten the issue of these Bonds, even by raising the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent. (4 per cent. was originally fixed in the Imperial Ordinance) when the issue of the Bonds to the amount of £20,000,000 the year before last for the conversion of the 6 per cent. Bonds was authorized, is the rapid approach of the time fixed for the redemption or conversion of many Bonds issued in connection with the war, and it has therefore become necessary for the Government to convert the 6 per cent. Bonds without delay.

### DOCKING COMPETITION.

(21st March.)

As shipping in the East increases so does the enterprise of the various communities in the principal ports expand in order to meet the growing demands of the tens of millions of tons of shipping entering and clearing the principal gateways to the Farther East each year. It will have been seen that, within the past ten years, docking accommodation in Oriental ports and in Japan has not only kept up with the growing demands of the time, but the various schemes of extensions, and enlargement of existing facilities and the plans for the provision of new docks and shipyards may be said to be actually well ahead of any demand that may arise in the near future in Far Eastern shipping centres. The great development in what was once a very profitable enterprise naturally has created a spirit of competition which, so long as it is conducted within reasonable limits, might redound to the benefit of trade; but when this rivalry is carried to extreme limits it is doubtful if much good will result to the establishments more immediately concerned in what must eventually prove a disastrous fight for supremacy. At the last meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. the chairman had occasion to refer to the tonnage of naval and mercantile shipping handled by his company. While there was a gratifying increase in the tonnage of the latter, he pointed to the falling off in the former due to the arrival, as it was stated, of the mammoth drydock at Cavite. It is no doubt true that American warships used to be good patrons of the Hongkong Dock Co. and the docking of the U.S. fleet in these waters materially swelled the statistical returns of the company. It is, however, a well-known fact that it is not the docking, scraping and cleaning alone of the vessels that contribute the largest profits of any dock company; but these are derived for the most part from extensive repairing jobs. In the latter direction, let along the exceptional facilities, the local establishments possess for ordinary docking, the yards at Kowloon enjoy a reputation as being second to none, and surely surpassing most in the East. The electrical equipments and labour-saving appliances which are now completely installed in the various workshops at Kowloon were expected to materially reduce the cost of labour and so place the local yard in a position to successfully compete against its rivals not so up to date with their plants, nor as efficiently provided to cope with extensive repairs and in an expedition manner. Yet, in spite of the considerable outlay which the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. has incurred in equipping its splendid workshops, so far as

log yard has had twice within the past year, a rather ignominious defeat at the hands of our Southern rivals in the matter of preparing for the United States Government. We need not recall the fact how the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board Co. successfully obtained the contract for over a hundred thousand dollars for repairing the U.S. transport *McClintock* by public competition against Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. Within the past week another victory has been scored by Singapore over the Northern Docks Co., the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. and the Uraga Dock Co. of Japan. Bids were called by the Philippine Government for repairs to the transport *Wainwright*. Tenders were opened at the office of the chief quartermaster on the morning of the 1st instant. There were four tenders submitted, none being received from Manila. We give the bids and amounts thereof as follows:

Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, \$32,500 for the repairs, to be finished in three months. This concern offers \$400 for the old boilers; 12 cents per pound for the copper; 1 cent per pound for the brass and 4 cent for the iron and steel.

The Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, supplementary bid of the Uraga Dock Company of Japan, the first bid not having arrived in time, \$39,666, the work to be finished in 11 months.

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, \$39,205, work to be finished in 7 months; \$740 for the old boilers; 12 cents per pound for the copper; 1 cent for the brass and 4 cent for the iron and steel



## SANITARY BOARD

The bi-monthly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room, last Tuesday afternoon, the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted.

## ANOTHER GRAVE QUESTION

The following petition from Pao Hang Tong, agent of the Man Chow Club, of No. 54, Connaught Road, Central, was submitted to the Board: "About twenty odd years ago the Government erected a fort at Mount Davis, and your petitioners found a number of remains of some unknown persons were lying somewhere near the fort, so your petitioners at once sent in a petition to the Government for a piece of ground named Man Chow, which was, afterwards granted to your petitioners, to re-inter those remains there. Since that place was granted your petitioners named it the 'Man Chow Public Cemetery' and worshipped those remains every year in accordance with the Chinese custom. Your petitioners wish to apply for a grave-space somewhere near Man Chow Public Cemetery at Mount Davis, and pray that his request may be granted."

The Secretary minutes: "The applicant informs me that the Man Chow Cemetery is situated between Mt. Davis cemetery and the harbour, and that the sexton can point it out."

The Medical Officer of Health minutes: "I think this application should go to the Government. The man was apparently allowed to re-inter some bones there, some years ago, but that is a different matter altogether to forming a new grave there now."

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer minutes: "Do you know anything of the Man Chow cemetery? It is not one of the authorized cemeteries."

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: "One of the members of the Club wants to buy an adjacent piece of ground to bury his mother in. This has no connection with the original purpose of the cemetery. There is no sufficient reason to grant this. To do so would lead to similar applications from other members of the Club."

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minutes: "This application should certainly be refused."

Mr. Shenton Hooper said: "I don't like these informal cemeteries which apparently is not under Government control. Better discuss it."

## DESTRUCTIVE SMOKE

Kwan Hing, gold and silver-smith of No. 11 Wellington Street, having been served with a notice to remove his kitchies to the upper floor of the house, submitted a petition to the Board asking for six months' time to enable him to find another suitable shop, with the kitchen above, as if the kitchen of the present shop was removed as the Board required it, the smoke would spoil his gold and silver articles.

The Medical Officer of Health minutes: "I do not think this application is a reasonable one. The basement kitchen is quite unfit to use for the preparation of food. There is very little probability of smoke entering the shop from the kitchen on the ground floor, but if it does the man could probably get the food for his *forks* cooked outside. I think an extension of one month might be allowed."

Mr. Lau Chi Pak minutes: "I think this application should be granted, so as to enable the applicant to find another suitable place."

Mr. Fung Wa Chiu said: "I think the Board should grant the extension asked for."

## KOWLOON SCAVENGING

Correspondence was submitted from Inspector Cameron, complaining that the scavenging contractor's foreman does not provide enough coolies for the work, and takes no notice of the inspector's instructions.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health minutes: "Twelve coolies are required by the contract. Twelve coolies are in my opinion the least that could do the work in such large places as Kowloon City. The inspector complains that only ten were provided during February."

The Secretary suggested that \$14 be deducted from the contractor's account.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health said he did not know the amount of the contractor's bill, but \$74 seemed a fairly stiff fine and would probably prevent a repetition of the offence. He thought a \$10 fine would meet the case. The contractor had already had a warning.

## LIMEWASHING

During the fortnight ending 28th February, 563 houses had been cleansed and lime-washed under the supervision of the Sanitary officials.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER TROOP

## RIFLE MEETING

The annual rifle meeting of the Hongkong Volunteer Troop was held at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, on Sunday last, the 17th inst., when the shooting showed a great improvement on last year's returns. The turn out was a record, every member of the Troop now in the Colony, putting in an appearance.

The following were the highest scores:—

Trooper R. G. Munro 161; Trooper M. Slade 162; Lieut. C. H. Ross 159; Sergt. L. Murphy 144; Corp. A. J. Williams 143; Corp. G. K. Bruton 138; Trooper C. H. Blason 134; A. T. Walker 131; C. D. Melbourne 125; H. W. Luker 117; H. F. Hickman 112; E. A. Hankey 111; C. E. Morrell 110; D. Foibes 110; C. G. Mackie 103; and J. Paterson 101.

The following is the Prize List. Not more than 1 prize, exclusive of grand aggregate, to be taken by any one competitor:—

1. The Kowloon Cup. Presented by M. Stewart, Esq. Won by Lieut. C. H. Ross.

2. The Taipo Cup. Presented by C. H. Ross, Esq. Won by Trooper A. J. Williams.

3. The Fanling Cup. Presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq. Won by Trooper R. G. Munro.

4. The Cheong Shui Cup. Presented by L. Murphy, Esq. Won by Trooper M. Slade.

5. The Ping Shan Cup. Presented by G. M. Murchison, Esq. Won by Sergt. L. Murphy.

6. The Sha. Ta Kok Cup. Presented by D. R. Law, Esq. Won by Trooper C. D. Melbourne.

7. The Kong Ta Hau Cup. Presented by A. J. Williams, Esq. Won by Corp. G. K. Hall-Brueton.

The Grand Aggregate Cup. Presented by the Hon. W. J. Greson. Won by Trooper R. G. Munro.

A wooden spoon, presented to the competitor making lowest aggregate, went to Trooper E. Burton-Foxon.

The net results show that of 24 members, 9 clasped as markmen and 7 as first class shots.

## CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO., LTD.

The negotiations for the removal of this Company from its official connection and for establishing it firmly as a company, are progressing favourably. Meetings of the shareholders have been held both locally and at Hongkong, at which plans were laid to have the Company registered in the Board of Commerce at Peking as a commercial concern. Representatives of the shareholders were selected to carry out the necessary formalities and in this connection, which is at present the chief point of difficulty, the Company has been forced into a difficult situation.

## IMPERIAL TENNIS CLUB.

## SUCCESSFUL DANCE.

The members of the Imperial Tennis Club were "at home" to their friends at the Kowloon Schools last Saturday evening. Though dancing commenced promptly at eight o'clock there was a very big gathering present when the music struck up for the first dance. The duties of M.C. were on the capable shoulders of Mr. Welsh who worked strenuously throughout the evening. Under the willing hands of Mrs. Robertson and Miss Hayward, assisted by Mr. Edwards, everything was done for the comfort of the guests. The floor was in good condition for dancing, though a rather plentiful supply of French chink had the somewhat effect of turning everyone prematurely grey-headed. This Rip Van Winkle effect was the cause of much merriment and all tended to create that very genial spirit that characterised the proceedings. During the evening the secretaries of the various charitable institutions and merchant's guilds, at a meeting arranged for a piece of ground named Man Chow, which was, afterwards granted to the petitioners, to re-inter those remains there. Since that place was granted your petitioners named it the "Man Chow Public Cemetery" and worshipped those remains every year in accordance with the Chinese custom. Your petitioners wish to apply for a grave-space somewhere near Man Chow Public Cemetery at Mount Davis, and pray that his request may be granted."

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## THE DIRECTORY.

## "VADE MEcum" OF THE FAR EAST.

There is many a book which is flamboyantly described, as the only true commercial guide, but if the term was ever deserved in the Far East it belongs undoubtedly to that massive tome known familiarly as "The Directory." There is a solidarity, as air of affluence and business-like importance about "The Directory and Chronicle" which alone would render it of value as an evidence of worth and merit were these attributes not surpassed by the fact that the volume is indispensable. How the people in the early days of the Colony's existence managed to get along without this office lexicon it is impossible to conceive, for they must have been handicapped at every stage in the every-day routine of office work. Fortunately, we live in enlightened days when the way is made easy by a hundred and one labour-saving devices, and not the least of these is the Directory. With its 2,000 pages or more, replete with information regarding the historical and geographical features of districts ranging from Vladivostock to the Malay States, and with minute particulars concerning the personnel of practically every known firm from Siberia to Sumatra, the volume represents an amount of concentrated labour which cannot be over-estimated. To the old "China hand" who has travelled from port to port a perusal of "The Directory" must give rise to mingled feelings. Every year some well-known names drop out, new features and new facts creep in, and the general aspect seems to change. To them "The Directory" must come as a sort of annual edition of the Bible, while to the youngster who, for the first time has been adjudged as worthy of a permanent place in print, this commercial guide to the Far East must be little short of a revelation. It is impossible to estimate the amount of labour and toil which have been bestowed in the collection and collation of the data which it exudes at every pore, but we can appreciate the care which has been taken to ensure accuracy and completeness. So far as we have been able to discover nothing has been omitted which should have found a place within its covers. The 1907 edition is in every respect admirable. The section devoted to treaties has been enlarged by several important additions which will prove essential to those concerned with the conditions of international trade and mutual agreements in the Far East. In most cases the historical sections are brought up-to-date and the information furnished is invariably to be depended upon. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the value of "The Directory" as an office companion. It is the professional man's daily work of reference; the merchant's commercial guide; the exporter's postscript to trade possibilities; and it might even be termed the lady's album of addresses. So much praise has been conferred on "The Directory and Chronicle" from all sides that it is needless to say more. It is admirably printed, as it always has been, and we can sincerely compliment the Hongkong Daily Press on the admirable work for which they stand sponsor.

## DECORATIONS FOR AMERICANS.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the cases in which H. Cruz & Co., of No. 19, Queen's Road Central, sued R. H. Mahmood, of D'Aguilar Street, draper, for recovery of a total sum of \$2,500 for goods sold and delivered, was resumed.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. Gardner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, represented the defendant. It will be remembered that, when these cases were called on Friday last, Mr. Gardner took exception to their being brought into that Court, as it was practically all one debt for goods sold and delivered, amounting to \$2,500. Mr. P. W. Goldring contended that he was perfectly within his rights in splitting up the amount so as to bring it within the jurisdiction of that Court, as he was entitled to sue upon each transaction. His Honour considered the matter, and later upheld Mr. Goldring's contention. When the cases were called on this morning, Mr. Gardner said he was now instructed to consent to judgment, but would ask for stay of execution for ten days. Judgment was given accordingly.

## FAMINE FEARED IN KWANGTUNG.

## FOREIGN HELP SOLICITED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th March.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the office of the Canton Chamber of Commerce relative to the preparation for the purchase of rice from other places, for the people in case of famine. There was a large attendance, among those present being H. E. Chang Pei-Sie and the representatives of the different charitable institutions and merchant's guilds. At the meeting resolutions were carried to the effect that the charitable institutions are to take up the duty of purchasing rice and soliciting subscriptions, at the same time, from all sides for the purpose. Merchants' guilds have also been appointed to start subscription lists and to canvas for funds. Telegrams will be despatched to the Cantonese abroad, asking them to subscribe towards the relief fund.

## COMPLICATED CLAIM.

## A CUTE DEFENDANT.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court on the 18th inst., the Ki-Chai firm, of No. 323 Des Voeux Road, merchants, sued the Tsui Kei firm of No. 26, Tsz Mi Alley, merchants, for recovery of the sum of \$600, being the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendants.

Mr. H. E. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, his defendant being unrepresented. Defendant said he was ready to admit that he owed the money, but not to the plaintiff firm, but to another firm.

Mr. Holmes said that the two firms were one and the same, in all their business transactions. Defendant said he had already paid part of the amount.

Mr. Holmes: That is so, my Lord, and we have given him credit for the payment.

His Honour: Well, tell him that and show him the credit entry.

Defendant being then asked if he owed the balance, said he did, but not to the Ki-Chai firm.

His Honour: That does not matter; the two firms are the same.

Defendant: Yes, but the other one might sue me for the same amount.

His Honour: Oh, no, they won't; but if they do you bring them to me. Explain to him that his book is marked as an exhibit in this case, and that will prove payment in case anyone demands payment again. (To defendant): You admit you owe the money and you will pay only once. There will be judgment with costs for the plaintiff.

Defendant: I will pay the money into Court and then the right party can get the money.

His Honour: He seems honest in the master, and is willing to pay, but appears afraid of paying to the wrong people. He can pay the money into Court.

Mr. Holmes: That will be quite satisfactory, my Lord.

## THE SPLIT CLAIM.

## JUDGMENT BY CONSENT.

[18th inst.]

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Mr. P. W. Goldring contended that he was perfectly within his rights in splitting up the amount so as to bring it within the jurisdiction of that Court, as he was entitled to sue upon each transaction. His Honour considered the matter, and later upheld Mr. Goldring's contention. When the cases were called on this morning, Mr. Gardner said he was now instructed to consent to judgment, but would ask for stay of execution for ten days. Judgment was given accordingly.

## WIRELESS AT 1,600 MILES.

## WJOLO STATION RECEIVED MESSAGE FROM "CHATTANOOGA" AT SHANGHAI.

[18th inst.]

A fine test of the efficiency of the wireless telegraph stations was made at Jolo recently when a dispatch was received there from a war vessel 1,600 miles distant. Captain Hathaway, chief signal officer, department of Mindanao, has wired to division, head-quarters that the Jolo operator intercepted two messages between the U.S.S. "Chattanooga" and the U.S.S. "West Virginia", on the evening of March 6. At that time Captain Hathaway was not aware of the location of the ship, so he wired to the chief signal officer of the division to ascertain the distance from Jolo of these two ships. Major Fether forwarded the request to Cavite with the following reply from Commander McLean: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant requesting information regarding the place and distance of U.S.S. "Chattanooga" and "West Virginia" on the 6th inst. On the evening of the 6th inst. the "Chattanooga" was at Shanghai a distance of about 1,600 miles from Zamboanga and the "West Virginia" was off the southern end of Formosa Island, a distance of about 1,600 miles from Zamboanga."

The other day Captain Langhorne was aboard one of the warships in the harbour and sent a wireless dispatch to another ship lying some distance off and this message was accurately received at Zamboanga.

These examples prove the great efficiency of the wireless system and its usefulness in time of war especially during the typhoon season when the telegraph and cable lines may be out of commission.

## COALING RECORDS AT NAGASAKI.

## REMARKABLE FIGURES.

[18th inst.]

On the principle that good wine needs no bush, the coaling work at Nagasaki needs no further acclamation, say the local *Press*. Nevertheless, all those in the port who are interested in the coming and going of steamers—and who is not?—will be interested in the details we have obtained of the despatch of two vessels in the past few days.

On the 18th instant the C.P.R. "Monteagle" arrived at 10.40 a.m., and at 11.30 a.m. the loading of cargo and bunker coal was begun. By 11.50 a.m. on the following day (when the vessel left) she had taken on board 5,215 tons, of which 3,270 were cargo and 1,945 bunker. From the 24 hours which on the face of it this vessel would seem to have taken, we must subtract 3 hours occupied in meal-taking and loading. The small army, doing the work numbered 1,183 leaders, and 266 trimmers, but at 6 p.m. on the 18th 440 tons off, as they objected to work at night, while the remainder carried work on through bitter cold and a high wind with snow and hail.

The second instance is that of the "Empress of China," which arrived at 10.45 a.m. on the 18th instant, and started coaling half an hour later. By 12.15 p.m. the remarkable quantity of 1,615 tons of coal had been put on board. The actual working time was 10 hours, under four hours which represents 400 tons per hour, or 5 tons per minute. This was affected by 70 leaders and 77 trimmers, the former being 1,183 leaders and 175 trimmers, and this attracted the attention of P. C. Willis, who was round the corner. He was on the scene in a minute and the Indian was drummed on for the purpose, accompanied by the *hawker*.

At the Police Court this morning, before T. A. H. Headon, accused was charged with two charges, to which he pleaded guilty. The case was remanded for trial on Monday morning. The *Empress of China* will be coaled on the 20th instant.

## THE WEIRAIWEI LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

## THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The twentieth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held at the City Hall, at 12.15 p.m., last Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

There were present:—The Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson (in the chair), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. A. Sieb, E. Goetz, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, D. M. Nissim, A. J. Raymond, A. Haap, U. R. M. Nissim, and the Hon. Mr. Ed. Osborne (secretary); Messrs. T. F. Hough, J. Orange, Ho Fook, F. E. Ellis, J. W. Kew, E. Jones, E. J. Hughes, and G. de Champeaux. The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The recollection of the damage done by the fierce storm that passed over the Colony in September last, must be fresh in your minds, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to picture for you the wreckage and destruction of our property seen on the afternoon of the 16th of that month. Your directors desired to place before you a full statement of the actual loss caused by the typhoon, or typhoons, and the figures now submitted which have been the subject of much consideration, will, we trust, have made the position quite clear to you. To carry on the current work it has been necessary to provide additional lighters, and the rebuilding of the wharves will commence on the arrival of the ironwork, now shortly due. We propose at present to rebuild only one of the large piers, and with a view to economy, are utilising as much of the old wood as is fit for the purpose. As you are well aware, it has been our custom to appropriate annually from profits, large sums to write down the book values of your various assets, and the wisdom of this policy is now more than demonstrated. Under the circumstances your directors have not considered it necessary to make any provision for the wharves and lighters totally destroyed, as the value of those remaining far exceeds their book value. You will observe that we have to provide out of the earnings of the current year a further sum of \$2,000 for actual losses, and I trust that never again may our Colony or company experience such a disastrous storm. Turning to the accounts, there is nothing that occurs to me requiring special reference, but you will be pleased to note that working shows an increased profit of \$16,940.07 after payment of \$8,140.28 for miscellaneous typhoon expenditure. I desire to express the board's appreciation of the cheerful, energetic and capable manner in which our staff, in face of great difficulties, continued the company's business with practically no interruption, and with us trust, but slight inconvenience to its constituents. (Applause.)

No questions were asked.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Orange seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hughes proposed the confirmation of Mr. D. M. Nissim and the re-election of Messrs. E. Goetz and A. G. Wood as directors.

Mr. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ho Fook proposed the re-appointment of Messrs. W. H. Poole and A. O. D. Gourdin as auditors.

Mr. Kew seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready on application. I hope you will stay for the extraordinary meeting.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., was held at the City Hall, last Wednesday, at 12.30 p.m.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson moved the adoption of several resolutions which were necessary in consequence of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. being converted into a limited liability company.

Mr. Orange seconded the resolutions, which were adopted.

The Chairman—Thank you, Gentlemen, for your attendance.

## THE SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW WHARF CO., LTD.

## SUB-DIVISION OF SHARES PROPOSED.

"Investor" writes to the N. O. D. News:—Now that we are on the eve of another annual general meeting in this company, would it not be propitious that a resolution be adopted to subdivide the shares which are daily becoming more out of the reach of the small investor by the justified enhancement in their market price? This is the premier company here and its position is unique; and therefore, most of the small investors are eager to have a small holding in it, but who, on account of the obvious difficulties of securing scrip in small lots, are forced to put their savings into something else.

The company's holdings are very much underwritten, or, at least, worth much more than their book value. A sub-division on the basis of present-day values would fairly represent the standing of the company and would also incidentally deter rash competition which the smallness of this company's capital would possibly invite.

Messrs. J. M. & Co. have on various occasions conferred benefits on the China public and none so great as the floating of the S. & H. Wh. Co. In my humble opinion they would be increasing the obligation due to them by adopting a course on the above lines and thereby enabling the smallest man to put his money in what I may be allowed to term the consols of Shanghai.

## THE RIOTS IN CHEKIANG.

## A MISSION LOOTED NEAR NINGPO.

For some days past, says the *Shanghai Times* of 18th inst., reports have been current in the Settlement regarding serious riots in Chekiang Province, but it was only yesterday that anything in the shape of precise information on the subject was available here. From what we have been able to ascertain it now appears that the Methodist mission at Se-ahm, near Ningpo, has been attacked and, gravest still, that two members of the mission have been killed. The rioters having pillaged the premises and destroyed one of the buildings in the mission compound are now marching on Se-ahm city, plundering right and left as they go. They are said to be very numerous. There are fifteen missions churched in the district and great anxiety is naturally felt here regarding the fate of the people attached to them. To make the situation worse, the soldiers in the affected area are understood to have mutinied and it is feared that little help from that quarter is to be expected. No further particulars have been received.

## THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Persons interested in the doings of the Volunteer Reserve Association turned out in large numbers last Tuesday afternoon when the annual meeting of the Association was held in the City Hall. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, who was bidden to present the prizes, presided over the gathering, and was attended by Sir Henry Berkeley, the president, and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the hon. secretary.

After Sir Henry Berkeley had addressed the gathering at some length as to the work of the Association during the past year, His Excellency presented Mr. A. J. Watt with the Governor's Cup and Mr. J. C. Gow with the cup given by the *China Mail*.

Addressing the audience the Governor said he approached the Secretary of State on the subject of the Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserve last year, that was to say when he forwarded the report of the year ending March 31st, 1906. He stated that "the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association continue to make most satisfactory progress; the membership having increased from 76 to a total of 230 during the year under review. Of these the 80 most efficient members put it in the average 155 attendances at the range and made an average score of 47 out of 50 possible 70. The remaining 150 put in on the average 5.87 for attendances, and made an average score of 30 under similar conditions. "We want to have a high average; that is even more important than that a few men should be crack shots. As I read that extract I ventured to mention a remark made on the report it contained. This report deals with the Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserve, and was sent by the Secretary of State to the Colonial Defence Committee for their observation. They made observations on certain details, but added the general remark, "Great credit is due to the British civil population for their liberal personal support of the various forces" (applause).

The remark of the Colonial Defence Committee was sent to the Army Council, which body concurred. Continuing, his Excellency said that he certainly adhered to the remark he made last year respecting the necessity of shooting at longer ranges than 50 yards. "Sir Henry," he said, "says it is not practicable to have a range of 100 yards at the Peak, but it has since been reported to be practicable. His Excellency, before taking his seat, asked that a cordial vote of thanks be given to the president of the Association (Sir Henry Berkeley), which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Henry Berkeley returned thanks.

After Mr. Robert Shawan had addressed the company shortly, he called for a vote of thanks for the Governor and the meeting terminated.

## A YOUNG SCAMP.

## SENT TO GAOL FOR NUMEROUS THEFTS.

18th inst.

José Mathias Cordeiro, a lad, sixteen years of age, who has been wanted by the police for some little time, was on Saturday evening last arrested in Ship Street, by Sergeant I. E. of No. 1 Police Station. The youth was arrested on the complaint of three men, who alleged that Cordeiro had swindled them. Cordeiro was, until the 1st instant, employed as a salesman in the Dragon Cycle Dépôt, D'Aguilar Street. On or about that date he sold to different buyers two bicycle tubes, a pair of bicycle handles, a tricycle, a lamp, a tin of oil and a tin of bicycle powder; total value \$20.00. He pocketed the money and disappeared. At No. 3, Bowrington Canal Road West lived a motorman employed by the Electric Tramway Company, a friend of Cordeiro. On the 10th instant the lad paid him a visit. When Cordeiro left, the motorman—Pang Tung—found him missing his watch, which he valued at \$5. Cordeiro lay low for a while, until the 13th instant when he and several of his chums called on Yen Sib, a clerk, residing at No. 51, Queen's Road, East, and begged for a night's lodging, which was granted. On the following morning Cordeiro was nowhere to be found. He had got up during the night and left the house with his host's trunk, which contained \$43 worth of personal effects. These complaints at the police at work and a strict watch was kept, which led to his capture. He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, on three charges of larceny. He pleaded guilty to all and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

## OUTLOOK IN SIAM.

## RICE EXPORTS MORE THAN NORMAL.

According to the *Bangkok Times*, a good many people were surprised by the export figures for February, which His Majesty's Customs Department was able to communicate to the Press on Saturday. All Siam has been looking forward to a bad year. With an estimated yield of about 50 per cent. of a normal rice crop, and with a high exchange rendering it impossible for millers here to pay the price demanded by the cultivators, and at the same time successfully to compete in foreign markets with the abundant crops of Burma and French Indo-China, the outlook has been decidedly unfavourable, and has been accepted as such by all classes.

The up-country trader has been refusing to place his usual orders with the importers, as he said no prospect of paddy moving, and without that he can find no buyers for foreign goods. And then he finds that despite the break caused by the China New Year and the slackness in trade one expects, then, the exports from the port of Bangkok for February totalled, in value, considerably more than half a million taels over the exports for January. The whole of that increase practically, we find, is to be credited to rice. Moreover the mills in Bangkok seem to have pretty good stocks in hand, and then is no great lack of paddy coming down or up river. There is in fact no immediate prospect of the expected serious slump in the export of rice, and people are beginning to ask if all calculations are to be upset and Siam is to have, perhaps even more than her usual luck when things look gloomy. But it is for a month or so now that fairly brisk business may reasonably be expected even if the year as a whole were to bring a failure. The worst prophecies, it is evident, will not be fulfilled, but, good as the latest figures undoubtedly are, they do not so far give ground for optimistic hopes of anything like an average season. All the same they do seem to be inspiring some hope in the luck of Siam. The only explanation we have heard offered for the exports keeping up so well is that the demand for Siam rice is such that buyers there prefer paying the prices asked to taking Burma's and S'gona rice at far cheaper rates. Truly there is good reason for Siam taking steps to maintain the high standard of her rice, her one great source of wealth.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-ninth annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1907.

The general agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1906, with a statement of accounts to 31st December last.

For the greater part of the year supplies of sugar were poured on to the various markets from Java and Japan largely in excess of requirements, competition was keen, and prices gradually declined. Work at the refineries had to be reduced, and during the last six months the output reached a very low point.

Inclusive of \$40,425.62 brought forward from the year 1905 the sum at credit of profit and loss account is \$16,924.47 which the general agents should be paid out as follows, viz.—

To pay a dividend of \$8 per share, \$16,000.00 carry forward to next a/c..... \$18,427

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1907.

The general agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1906, with a statement of accounts to 31st December last.

For the greater part of the year the supply of sugar was sent to the various markets from Java and Japan largely in excess of requirements, competition was keen, and prices gradually declined. Work at the refineries had to be reduced, and during the last six months the output reached a very low point.

Inclusive of \$40,425.62 brought forward from the year 1905 the sum at credit of profit and loss account is \$16,924.47 which the general agents should be paid out as follows, viz.—

To pay a dividend of \$8 per share, \$16,000.00 carry forward to next a/c..... \$18,427

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

This consists of Messrs. A. G. Wood and H. P. White, who offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, who offers himself for re-election.

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

General Agents  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR—TO DEC 31ST, 1906.	
Capital	Current account
\$1,000,000.00	161,124.93
Account payable	2,269.19
	336,221.52
ASSETS.	
Property account, as per last a/c.....	\$629,642.43
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	14,240.14
Cash in hand.....	997.19
Raw and refined sugar, &c. ....	80,968.43
Coal, charcoal, stores, &c. ....	32,078.43
Fire insurance, unexpired premia.....	123.90
Accounts receivable.....	123.90
	375,978.51
Profit and loss account.....	138,523.51
	\$808,321.52
ASSETS.	
Property Account consisting of—	
East Point Refinery, Bowrington Refinery, Swatow Refinery, Hongkong Distillery, Cash.....	\$1,531,209.03
Raw and refined sugar, &c. ....	2,442,183.32
Spirits and rum, &c. ....	1,432.44
Charcoal, coal, stores, &c. ....	20,466.92
Ships, &c. ....	4,167.57
Less advances.....	21,158.08
	133,047.96
	\$3,371,599.37
PROPERTY ACCOUNT.	
To Commission.....	\$1,531,209.03
By Balance on 31st December, 1906.....	1,531,209.03
	\$1,531,209.03
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
To Commission.....	\$1,531,209.03
By Gain on working.....	1,531,209.03
	\$1,531,209.03
	\$1,531,209.03
HONGKONG, 2nd March, 1907.	
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.	

## THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

## CORONER'S CRITICISMS.

The inquest on the body of Police-Constable John Morrow, killed while in the execution of his duty, was continued at Shanghai on the 12th inst. at H.E.M.'s Police Court, before Mr. J. C. E. Douglas (Coroner).

The Coroner said that the verdict and finding in this case must be one of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. He could not close this inquest without saying a word on behalf of the deceased and of the other members of the Municipal Police. He thought the occasion of the Police Constable Morrow's death, tackling as he did, unarmed and single-handed a crowd of armed roughs—the only white man that night on duty in the whole of the West Hongkow district—was a suitable occasion to call attention to the manner in which those responsible for the good order of this Settlement seemed to take their responsibilities in the matter of the proper policing of this Settlement. He wished to put on record his opinion that they did not seem to realise the magnitude of the present police problem here. During the whole of 1905 he had occasion, in this Court, frequently to call attention to what he considered the perfect uselessness of the Indian branch of the Police Force. At the ratepayers' meeting in 1906, when the question of the increase to the Indian branch of the force came up, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, spoke in no measured terms, against that increase. His suggestions were opposed on the ground of expense to representatives of the community which pays just ten per cent rates and no other taxes, whatsoever. Contrast that for a moment with 40 per cent rates in London, income taxes and other taxes. It was suggested by Mr. Wilkinson that say 300 white men would be equally efficient as a thousand Indians in quelling a riot if one arose, and they would be much more useful in ordinary times in the policing of the Settlement. The opinion was not adopted. During his (the Coroner's) absence in England, there was a riot (2) here, in the Indian Police Force, and this community which had adopted the Indians—he supposed being a commercial community it was a good argument that it was cheap—was obliged to call in blue-jackets to assist in the policing of their own police and appeal to this Court to help them. He only wished to call attention to this because he thought they did not understand what now was to be done for the proper policing of the settlement. Only to-day he had read in a paper which he supposed represented in some measure the feeling of this community a dabbly article that seemed to suggest that the present state of things would be alleviated by the arrival of 500 more Indians and that matters would be put straight instead of being made worse. The settlement had doubted itself within the last five years and no attempt had been made to provide any adequate police force to

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., at 12.30 o'clock last Thursday, for the purpose of amending the articles of association.

There were present: Hon. Mr. W. J. Graceon (chairman), Messrs. W. Pailau, Ho Fook A. Rodger, Lo Cheung Shiu, C. W. May, C. H. Ross, A. Brook Smith, T. S. Forrest, J. Barton and R. G. Munro (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting was read by the secretary.

Mr. Barton proposed the first resolution, it reads thus: "That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—(a)

That the words 'company or corporation' be inserted between the words 'persons' and the word 'for' in the second line of the definition 'The General Managers' in Article No. 2; (b)

That the first six lines of Article No. 7 be eliminated and the words 'the company' in the 7th line, and that the words 'Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.' shall be the general managers of the company and so long as they shall continue to be such general managers the managing director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be the chairman of the company" be inserted. (c) That at the end of Article No. 12, the following words be added "All signatures of the general managers may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the general managers." (d) That the first five lines of S. 3.5 of Article No. 14 and also the word 'office' in the sixth line be eliminated and that the words "ad long as" Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. shall be the general managers of the company the signature of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. shall be necessary to cheques drawn for any purposes on the funds of the company at its head office" be inserted instead. (e) That the word "their" be eliminated from the first line of Article No. 17, and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any general manager" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 17. (f) That the word "their" be eliminated from the first line of Article No. 18 and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any general manager" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 18.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

Carried.

The second resolution: "That the above resolution making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May, 1907, was then put before the meeting.

Mr. Brooke Smith proposed its adoption.

Mr. Rodger seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman: "Thank you for your attendance, gentlemen."

The above resolutions being passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

## LOST LAND RECOVERED.

## NATIVE FIRM'S QUANDARY.

20th inst.

A portion of waste land at Kennedy Town has during the past week been giving the managers of the Ng Wo Tak firm, marine store dealers, of No. 12, Holland Street, West Point, some inconvenience, not to say worry. Part of this land belongs to the Crown and the other part to the Ng Wo Tak. But unfortunately for the Ng Wo Tak they do not know where their land commences and where it ends, and therefore during the past month or so have been storing their iron on what they thought was their own land, but in reality was the property of the Crown. This encroachment became known to Mr. Dillon, the land bailiff, and the Ng Wo Tak firm was summoned for the offence. The case was heard last week and the Court made an order that the iron be removed at once, at the same time adjourning the summons until this morning. The Ng Wo Tak people were none the wiser as to which portion of the land was their property when the case was adjourned. True they shifted the iron, obeying the order of the Court, but the iron never left Crown land. When the second hearing of the case was called on before Mr. F. A. Marshall, this morning, Mr. E. J. Grist was retained by the defendant to locate the land. He told the Court that his client had removed the iron from its original place, but still found that he was encroaching.

"It's a bad case," remarked his Worship. "It is known that men in defendant's employ are working on Crown land."

"The iron is very difficult to remove, your Worship," said Mr. Grist.

"They had no business there," went on his Worship.

"There is no mark to show which is Crown land and which is private property," said Mr. Grist. "If the Crown would show us where we are to dump."

"He can dump anything any-where except on his own property," interrupted his Worship. "But the man owns property adjoining this Crown land," said Mr. Grist firmly.

"At this stage the land bailiff entered the Court."

His Worship—Is this iron removed, Mr. Dillon?

Mr. Dillon—It wasn't removed yesterday, your Worship. It is still on Crown land.

Mr. Grist—That is the difficulty. We don't know which is Crown land and which is not.

Mr. Dillon obliged by drawing a sketch of the land and pointed out to Mr. Grist where his land was situated.

"Oh!" remarked Mr. Grist.

The defendant's name was then called, and a Chinaman, dressed in a black long coat entered the Court and stood beside the dock.

Mr. Dillon (pointing to the individual at the dock)—He is not the man that is summoned, your Worship.

His Worship (to the Chinaman)—Where is the man who came up last time?

"Outed!" said the Chinaman.

"Call him in," said his Worship.

"He is in Canton," remarked the Chinaman, correcting himself.

"They generally go to Canton when there is a case against them," said his Worship.

"This man is a partner in the firm," Mr. Grist said. "The summons is against the firm."

"How long can you take to clear away the iron now?" asked the Court.

"Fourteen days," said the Chinaman.

Fourteen days to clear away two tons of iron! It concerned several persons in Court.

After two days of discussion the Court decided that the parties concerned should leave the Court, and the Chinaman called back.

There was a short interval which contained

## A BOGUS CHEQUE.

## JAP. "BOY" ARRESTED IN ATTEMPTING TO PASS IT.

21st inst.—A Japanese "boy," who described himself to the police as "Sousuke Tomoi," twenty years of age, was arrested yesterday at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for attempting to pass a bogus cheque, Sousuke, it is scarcely any taller than the average Japanese, but he is round, too, proportion. He was dressed in black clothes, which fitted him rather loose. Up to yesterday he was in the employ of Lieut. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, H.M.S. *Asuse*, as "boy." Before entering the service of Lieut. Thomas, Sousuke was engaged as Japanese teacher on board H. M. S. *Vigoro*.

Shortly after the tiffin hour yesterday afternoon, Sousuke walked into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, after having lounged about the main corridor for a time. The place was not well filled with patrons and Sousuke walked up to the counter. He pulled out a cheque, and handing it to a clerk behind the counter, said he wanted it cashed. The cheque was signed "C. E. L. Thomas" and was for \$200. The clerk took the cheque and went over to Mr. T. C. Putley's desk to consult the ledger. While so employed, Mr. Putley arrived and the cheque was handed over to him to honour. At first sight the cheque looked genuine. When the amount had been entered in the account book, the cheque was scrutinized again before payment was made. It looked irregular on this occasion. Mr. Putley consulted the Specimen Signature Book and compared the signature on the cheque with two or three other signatures. Not only did the signature on the cheque fail to tally with the other signatures, but it differed in two particulars. Usually when Lieut. Thomas signs a cheque the day of the month is written in Roman figures, and the letters "R.N." go below his signature. On this cheque, however, the day of the month was spelt out, and the letters "R.N." did not appear. Another fault to be found with the cheque was in the illiterate way some words were spelt. The cheque was made out in the name of Cottam and Company. The word "Cottam" was spelt on the cheque "Cattam," and the word "dollar" twisted into "dallas!" When the cheque was discovered to have been a forgery the Japanese was told "to wait for a few minutes." He consented. In the meantime Lieut. Thomas was sent for. On his arrival at the Bank he declared the cheque be a forgery, and Sousuke was removed to the Central Police Station and turned over to Inspector Warnock.

At the Magistracy, this morning, Sousuke Tomoi was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain the sum of \$200 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on a forged cheque. To this charge the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Putley gave evidence as to what he knew of the affair. Lieut. Thomas swore that the signature on the cheque was not his, "but," he declared, "it is very good imitation."

The lieutenant produced his cheque-book and showed the Court that one form, together with the counterfoil, was missing from the book and said that the number of the forged cheque corresponded with the missing form.

It took the Court exactly an hour and a half to go through the evidence and to commit the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

## ANOTHER YACHT ARRIVES.

## ON ALL-THE-WORLD-ROUND TOUR.

Formerly the property of Lady de Bathe (Mrs. Langtry), and now the property of Lord Lansdale, but chartered to Mr. C. L. Robinson of New York, for a tour round the world, the yacht *Norseman* arrived in the harbour, last Wednesday morning, from Manila. The *Norseman* left Southampton on the 27th September, travelling by slow stages; and calling at all points of interest all along the Mediterranean, and so on to the Far East.

The *Norseman* is barque-tight, and an interesting feature of the voyage is that she came up from Manila under sail instead of steam, occupying just under five days in the run.

The travellers consist of but a small party, comprising the charterer's own family and *entourage*, being the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson and two children, governess, maid and nurse, and Miss Whitmore and Dr. Tilts. This vessel is a handsome craft, and is prettily fitted up inside, and has often been the temporary floating home of the German Emperor, when his Majesty has been the guest of Lord Lansdale. The *Norseman* in 108 tons net, has a length of 200 feet, breadth 28 and speed 10 knots. She carries a crew of 32 Europeans all told. She has many splendid apartments, including 8 state rooms. Her equipment is very modern, particularly her two oil launches. From Hongkong she will proceed to Japan, where she will cruise until May 1st, on which date she will start on her return trip, taking the route to Batavia or Singapore according to the condition of the weather at that time.

On Tuesday morning, the 26th ult., the *Norseman* arrived just outside Labuan and a few minutes after having decided to take the pilot, struck on the outer Harbour Shoal (marked with a black buoy) on falling tide. With the assistance of the Governmental *Brunei* she came off about two hours later and it was then discovered that one of the blades of her propeller had slewed round, consequently the vessel would not move either way, the propeller having but two (feathering) blades. The Coal Company sent out a tug, but she could do nothing that day owing to heavy weather. She was towed in the following morning, and went alongside the Coal Company's wharf to bunker. Native divers were engaged, who succeeded in turning the damaged blade round to its correct position, but it was found that the vessel could not go astern. However, it was decided to constitute her trip to Brunei and from there to Manila.

## CLAIM UNDER AN AGREEMENT.

In Summary Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Peinsa Judge, presiding, Frederick Blenck of No. 13 Queen's Road Central, sued Long Hing and Company, photographic goods dealers, of No. 17 Queen's Road Central, for recovery of the sum of \$570, being the amount due under an agreement dated 7th January, 1907, Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, defendants being unrepresented, Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, who were entered for the defence, having informed the Court that they were no longer instructed in the matter, nor did the defendants appear in person.

Plaintiff said the agreement was for the payment of \$4,000 on the transfer of the lease of the premises formerly occupied by the defendants, together with the cost of all their fixtures and other fittings in the shop. The payment was to be made by instalments of \$1,000 each, and these were to be paid on 1st January, 1907, and 1st April, 1907, and so on, until the sum of \$4,000 had been paid.

"I have got to clear away two tons of iron," said the Chinaman.

"Call him in," said his Worship.

"He is in Canton," remarked the Chinaman, correcting himself.

"They generally go to Canton when there is a case against them," said his Worship.

"This man is a partner in the firm," Mr. Grist said. "The summons is against the firm."

"How long can you take to clear away the iron now?" asked the Court.

"Fourteen days," said the Chinaman.

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After two days of discussion the Court decided that the parties concerned should leave the Court, and the Chinaman called back.

There was a short interval which contained

## THE WRECK OF THE "DAKOTA".

Very little new light is thrown on the cause of the disaster to the G. N. S. *Dakota* by the Japanese papers received last Monday, but many interesting particulars are recorded. The most reasonable solution which has been offered, in advance of the official inquiry, is put forward by Captain T. Schine, of the N. Y. K. *Hakuhaku*, which brought off the passengers. His theory is that the navigating officer, Captain Francke and the second officer, said to have been on the bridge, had not made sufficient allowance for the strong setting current at this point. They are said twice to have hauled the ship's head out from the shore, and apparently through they were sufficiently far out to clear the reef. There are two reefs of Shirahama; a large reef (inshore) and a smaller one, the *Dakota* lies on the outer reef, her stern heading on her true course, westward.

On their way to Yokohama, the European and American passengers resolved themselves into an Intelligence Committee, which was to be the sole channel for imparting information in regard to the wreck. Individual passengers declined to say anything for publication, but the Committee issued the following statement:

"We had a stormy and rough passage for most of the trip after leaving Seattle, but nearing the Japanese coast, the weather settled somewhat, until, on Sunday afternoon, the weather was simply delightful, in fact it was one of the most beautiful afternoons some of us ever experienced, with a warm, glowing sun shining brightly. Everyone was on deck enjoying the warm sunshine and beautiful scenery of the Japanese coast, when about 5.05 p.m. a slight grating sound was heard, with practically no jarring. This grating continued until the vessel came to a dead stop, the propeller still continuing to churn the waters. We knew then that something had happened, but none of us for a moment suspected that the vessel was seriously damaged. A moment after the vessel stopped, she took a heavy list to the starboard, and her bow began to settle down in the water as if she was slipping over a ledge. The water rushed up and immediately put out the fires in the engine room, and owing to the rapidity with which the vessel began settling it seemed as if the whole bottom had dropped out under the huge engine-room. There was no excitement among the passengers, who remained on deck for fully fifteen minutes discussing the situation, when some of the ship's officers came and notified us to at once prepare for landing, telling us at the same time to bring along our hand-bags and what clothing we could hurriedly get together out of our state-rooms. The ship's life-boats were lowered, and in answer to signals of distress hoisted, many sampans and police boats from the village of Shirahama and the surrounding coast came to the steamer, so that there was ample accommodation for all the passengers and crew without any crowding whatever. All of the passengers were transferred to boats without any confusion, the officers of the vessel, by their calm demeanour, inspiring all of us with confidence. Before reaching land, it was already dark, but we are thankful to say that the weather continued beautiful, hardly a ripple disturbing the water. All were safely landed without accident or injury, some at the Nojima light-house and others at the village of Shirahama. The passengers, as we have said before, only brought along their hand-bags and luggage, and what clothing we could get together out of our state-rooms. The ship's life-boats were lowered, and in answer to signals of distress hoisted, many sampans and police boats from the village of Shirahama and the surrounding coast came to the steamer, so that there was ample accommodation for all the passengers and crew without any crowding whatever. 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## ALLEGED THEFT OF CIGARETTES.

## WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION BLUNDER.

18th inst.

Nothing of an exciting nature transpired during the hearing of the case to-day in which Charles Humphrey Kane, a shipping clerk, formerly in the employ of the British-American Tobacco Co., is charged with the larceny of cigarettes and tobacco, valued at \$2,635, the property of the company.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the prosecution on all charges. Mr. G. Hall Bruton, of Messrs. Bruton and Heit, and Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thompson's office, appeared for the first defendant. Sergeant Gordon watched the case on behalf of the police.

During cross-examination at the last hearing two witnesses for the prosecution were made to contradict themselves by Mr. Bruton, and at to-day's hearing Mr. Stephens took up the point. He said he had an application to make with regard to the evidence of Lai Kai and Lau Sam. In cross-examination, Mr. Stephens said, these two men contradicted all that they had said in their examination-in-chief. His object now was to ask his Worship to allow the interpreter at No. 7 Police Station to be called, and he was asked to produce the notes he took of these two men's statements on the day of their arrest.

His Worship—Do you say that he took the statements?

Mr. Stephens—Yes; the statements when the men were taken to the Station. The witnesses made one statement there and in cross-examination gave an entirely different story to Mr. Bruton.

His Worship—The evidence given here must have been the same as that given at the Police Station.

Mr. Stephens—I take it it must have been the same, but in cross-examination—

His Worship—You can recall the two witnesses if you like, but I don't think it is necessary. The men said that the reason they made such statements was because the police told them to say so.

Mr. Bruton—They were coached by detectives.

Mr. Stephens—I would like to ask them, your Worship, if they made a different statement.

His Worship—I don't think it necessary. You want the interpreter—not the men themselves?

Mr. Stephens—Yes.

Mr. Bruton—They can't. Whatever statements were made at the station have nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Stephens—Yes—

Mr. Bruton—Please allow me, Mr. Stephens. It cannot be admitted.

Mr. Stephens—if your Worship rules I can't call these witnesses I would like a note made of it.

His Worship—The men did make different statements, which can be proved by the depositions.

The interpreter who took down the statements of the two witnesses was then called.

Mr. Bruton—I object to this man being called to give evidence against the first defendant.

His Worship—I don't think I have power. What is this man called for, Mr. Stephens?

Mr. Stephens—To speak as to the evidence given by Lai Kai and Lau Sam, according with the statements given by these two men at No. 7 Police Station on the 2nd instant.

The interpreter examined said he was not in Court when the two witnesses were examined.

Mr. Stephens—Ask him if he was present at the cross-examination?

His Worship—I don't think that matters. I am sorry I cannot admit him. I have made a note to that effect.

The case was further adjourned after police evidence had been heard.

GENERAL SUMMING UP.

20th inst.

This afternoon, at the Magistracy, a general summing up of the case in which Charles Humphrey Kane is charged by the British-American Tobacco Company with stealing tobacco and cigarettes, valued at \$2,000 odd, was stated.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton and Mr. H. J. Gardiner represented the defendant.

Mr. Bruton, in summing up, said that he had a preliminary objection to make before going into the evidence taken in the case. The objection referred to the form in which the charges were made. The first charge, Mr. Bruton said, read: "Unlawfully did steal tobacco." Counsel submitted that the charges were not properly specified. Speaking at some length of the evidence the prosecution adduced during the trial, Mr. Bruton referred to it as "valueless," and he went into detail to show why he considered the evidence worthless. One of the witnesses, Mr. Bruton said, who identified Kane as the man "without a queue, with whom he had some transaction, made a mistake in Court which went to prove him a useless witness. The witness had said in the box that Mr. Gardner had cross-examined him when in reality it was Mr. Bruton who cross-examined him. Referring to the godown keeper who had absconded, Mr. Bruton said that he had reason to abscond as he was the man who had sold the cigarettes—and not the defendant. There was no evidence which connected defendant's name with the selling of cigarettes. In the case of the godown keeper they had. Several witnesses said he had sold cigarettes to them. Concluding, Mr. Bruton said that he left the case in his Worship's hands and asked his Worship to strike out the evidence of certain witnesses to discredit the tallyman's story, and to discharge the accused.

Sir Henry Berkeley then presented the case for the prosecution. He said that according to the Magistrate's ordinance his Worship had the power to commit accused for trial if he thought that a prima facie case had been made out.

If his Worship had decided to deal with the case summarily he must exercise the powers of a jury and go into the *pros. and cons.* of the case. If on the other hand his Worship thought that the case was of sufficient gravity to go before a jury it was the Court's duty to see that a *prima facie* case had been made out. Sir Henry thought that defendant ought to be committed for trial. The offence, whenever committed it, he did not say defendant committed it, was a very grave one, and one which ought to go before a judge and jury.

KANE GOES FOR TRIAL.

21st inst.

When our representative left the Police Court late yesterday afternoon the case against Charles Humphrey Kane, who is charged with the theft of tobacco and cigarettes, valued at several thousand dollars, the property of the British-American Tobacco Company, was still proceeding, with Sir Henry Berkeley, who had been engaged for the prosecution, presenting his side of the case.

Continuing where we left off yesterday, Sir Henry, in his address to the Court, went on to say that the loss of the tobacco in question was no light matter. It was a most serious one to the Company, and if the defendant was guilty, he was guilty of a most heinous offence which should be dealt with by a tribunal of high order. Dealing with the technicality of the charge and the interpretation of the

## PREVENTION OF PIRACIES IN THE CANTON DELTA.

## REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

The following regulations have been issued in Canton for prevention of piracies on passenger boats in the Canton delta:

1.—A department has been formed for the purpose of protecting commerce.

All passenger-boats shall be supplied with one head watchman and five watchmen as a guard to examine and find out whether passengers have not secretly conveyed fire-arms on board.

2.—If any addition to or diminution in the number of passenger-boats on the delta be made, such addition or diminution shall be reported to the above-named department by the Customs authorities, so that in the case of an addition, watchmen may be provided for.

3.—All passengers on the aforementioned boats, on embarking, shall be searched by the watchmen, both as to their baggage and their persons; and on no account must they offer any resistance to such search.

4.—The ship's captain shall also help the watchmen and be present when they are executing their search, in order to prevent any resistance or disturbance.

5.—The means adopted by the pirates for concealing fire-arms are both numerous and crafty, such as hiding them in earthenware jars with a layer of cakes, to cover them, by placing them in baskets under a layer of fruit, and by innumerable other methods; so, that, in making their search the watchmen must not pass over anything however satisfactory its outward appearance may be.

6.—The watchmen shall be fed by the officials of the ship on which they are stationed, but shall pay the cost of such food from their wages.

7.—If any pirates are detected in the act of robbery, the watchmen on the ship shall exert their utmost to arrest them and shall not on no account shrink from their duty.

8.—The watchmen on the passenger-boats will receive rations and wages from the department, but on no account must they extort fees from passengers.

9.—Should any such offence be committed it shall be reported by the captain to the Commissioner of Customs, who, in his turn, will hand the case over to the "Department for Protection of Commerce" to be dealt with.

10.—All passenger-boats shall be provided with an "alarm-flag" which shall be hoisted by the watchmen immediately in the event of trouble arising, so that the patrol steamers and paddle-boats may pursue and capture the offenders.

11.—Fourteen new patrol launches have been added for patrolling the West River, which is much in excess of the numbers formerly employed. All boats plying with passengers which may pass the said patrol launches must under any circumstances come close alongside them, so that it may be ascertained that they are bona fide passenger-boats. All boats that do not comply with this regulation will be subject to arrest and examination.

12.—All passenger-boats shall be provided with a "alarm-flag" which shall be hoisted by the watchmen immediately in the event of trouble arising, so that the patrol steamers and paddle-boats may pursue and capture the offenders.

13.—All watchmen on passenger-boats shall wear a uniform and carry revolvers and they must be alert in their watch. They must on no account congregate for the purpose of gambling or drinking, nor must they smoke opium. At the time of the departure of the boat they must be especially awake and watchful.

Any breach of these regulations will be punished by dismissal, and will, afterward be investigated and further dealt with.

14.—All watchmen on passenger-boats shall be provided with certificates in English and Chinese, with the official seal attached, to prevent any other person impersonating them.

15.—Besides the watchmen on the passenger-boats, there are also police at all large ports who will always examine passengers, to see that they have no fire-arms illicitly stored in their baggage. Any passenger so detected by the watchmen on the ship, shall be handed over to the land police for trial.

If any alarm exists on board the ship on account of pirates, a call will bring immediate help from the land police.

16.—Any watchman who may be found to be incapable of carrying out his duties, shall be reported by the captain to the Department for the Protection of Commerce so that an efficient man may be found to replace him. If any of the watchmen is caught in the act of robbing passengers' property, i.e., clothing, money, or other thing, he shall be tried and executed according to military law.

17.—If watchmen have private affairs of importance which may necessitate their obtaining leave of absence, they must apply to the Department for the Protection of Commerce for such leave and must wait until suitable substitutes have been found, before they may leave their ship.

18.—Beside the inspectors appointed by the Department for the Protection of Commerce, there are also officials of the Admiralty who are empowered to make secret inspections to ascertain if there are any among the watchmen who act contrary to the regulations, or who are inefficient; and to remedy any defects in order to prevent the system from being ineffectual.

19.—All passenger-boats on the Delta must only allow passengers to embark and disembark at the appointed places, namely:

(1) Places on the waterways of the East River: Whang-Poo, Mi-Chung, Sin-Tang, Kwan-Hai, Shih-Lung, Lu-Lan, Teh-Kang, Su-Tsun, Po-Lo, Whei-Chow, Hau-Kai, Tao-Kao, Tung-Kwan, Lu-Tu, Te-Chin, Tu-Chin, Fung-Chuan, Wu-Chou, Lung-Kiang, Shui-Yen, Kuan-Shan, Huang-Lien, Le-Lou, Li-Hai, San-Niang-Miao, Chu-Tou-Shan, Chou-Chun, Chao-Lien, Pai-Kai, Kou, Chiang-Men, Tuan-Shui-Kou, Shwang-Shui-Kou, Sin-Chang, Ti-Hai, Hsia-Lan, Kang-Kou, Shih-Chi.

(2) Places in the district south of Canton City and on the waterways of the West River: Shih-Pi, Lé-Chu, Pao-Chung, Hau-Kao, Yung-Chi, Kwei-Chou, Ma-Kang, Tung-Ma-Chu, Si-Ma-Nin, Chiu-An-Hai, Kuan-Chu, Chin-Kiang, Ho-Tau, Ku-hau, Tai-Pin-Hau, Fe-Wan, Sze-Hsien-Kao, Ma-Kou, Ho-Kou, J., Samhui-Teach, Tsin-Chi, Yung-Ngau, Kwang-Li, Hon-Li, Fei-Tu, Shao-Chin, Lu-Pu, Yuh-Chen, Lo-Tin-Chu, Lu-Tu, Te-Chin, Tu-Chin, Fung-Chuan, Wu-Chou, Lung-Kiang, Shui-Yen, Kuan-Shan, Huang-Lien, Le-Lou, Li-Hai, San-Niang-Miao, Chu-Tou-Shan, Chou-Chun, Chao-Lien, Pai-Kai, Kou, Chiang-Men, Tuan-Shui-Kou, Shwang-Shui-Kou, Sin-Chang, Ti-Hai, Hsia-Lan, Kang-Kou, Shih-Chi.

(3) Places on the North River route: Fu-Shan, Shih-Wan, Tze-Tung, Tai-o-Tang, Kui-Nan, Sam-Sin, Li-Pan, Shih-Kou, Tsin-Yan, etc.

(4) Places in the district North of Canton City: Tung-Huk, Hau-Jian, Hau-Jian, Shih-Mei, Kuan-Yao, Ban-King-Kou, Nau-Kou, Wei-Mei-Hai, Tuan-Pu-Chu, Ni-Po-Ni.

20.—All boats which act in contravention of these regulations shall be detained and dealt with and such punishment will be inflicted according to the nature of the offence that is in endeavouring to obtain passengers beyond the limit of their own stations by stopping at places between the above-mentioned ports; or in not examining their passengers to deduce whether or not they carry fire-arms.

21.—All towing junks have already been supplied with a military officer and brave by the Department for the Protection of Passengers. The aforesaid military officer and brave, of whom some are to be permanently stationed on each of the towing junks, will be responsible on all occasions for thoroughly searching passengers, to ascertain whether or not they have illicitly stored fire-arms on board.

This regulation is adopted in accordance with the system enforced by former regulations regarding Protection of Merchants.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## DEPARTURES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th March.

Ex-Province Examiners' Test left here yesterday for his native province, on board the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kwangtak*. By the same boat Lieutenant Tatar General Chun Ling also left here for Peking.

VICEROY CHOW'S SON.

Chow Hok Ming, the second son of H.E. Viceroy Chow, arrived here on board a Chinese gunboat. He is visiting his parents on the occasion of his mother's birthday. Chow was formerly the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi.

## THEFT OF BANKNOTES.

With reference to the theft of banknotes to the value of \$2,470, which, as I reported, occurred at Messrs. Varens & Co.'s premises, Shameen, two employees of the firm, Chan Wing Chui and Wa A-su, have been arrested and sent to the Namhoi Magistrate for trial, through the French Consul. At the trial, both strongly denied the charge brought against them.

THE FOREIGN ENGINEER FOR THE RAILWAY.

Last Saturday, a Norwegian engineer, named Ewan (?) who has been engaged by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company as deputy engineer-in-chief, arrived here.

## THE LIENCHAU AFFAIR.

Yesterday H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Waiwupu at Peking giving particulars as to the settlement of the Lien-chau massacre affair. The despatch stated that all the stipulations as drawn up by the Viceroy Shum have been agreed to, with the exception of one article, which stipulates that the temple, where the trouble originated, is to be altered into a college. That clause has been altered to read, that the said temple is to be removed altogether. The indemnity of \$5,000, gold, demanded has been fully paid to the aggrieved party, through the American Consul-general at Canton, and everything in connection with the affair has been satisfactorily settled. The despatch requested H.E. the Viceroy to issue a proclamation, informing the public of the final settlement of this matter.

## TO ENTERTAIN THE INSPECTOR OF MINTS.

As H. E. Chan Bik, Inspector of Imperial Mints, is a native of Fukien, the Fukien community here will, on the 20th instant, entertain him to a grand dinner at their Assembly Hall, and at the same time, give a performance by a first-class theatrical company in his honour.

## NEW KWANGCHOW OFFICIAL.

The newly-appointed Brigadier-General of Kwangchow took over the seal of office from Wong Pui Tsung, yesterday.

## NOTORIOUS PIRATE ARRESTED.

A notorious pirate Chan A-pui has been arrested in Samshui. It is reported that this offender is the leader of a gang of pirates who used to attack ships under the guise of soldiers. Three other robbers have also been captured at the village of Lung Hing in the Namhoi District.

## ROBBERS AT LARGE.

About the 8th month last year, a gang of robbers, over a hundred in number, attacked and ransacked the house of a man named Fung in the O-Tau village, in the district of Samshui. Besides carrying away large quantity of booty, the robbers carried off Fung and two other persons. Of the latter two captives, one was released after the payment of a ransom of \$6,000, and the other was fully murdered by the robbers because ransom was not forthcoming. The robbers also charged an enormous sum of money for the release of Fung, so a bargain had to be made, but before the bargain came to a conclusion, the robbers also murdered Fung. Afterwards the sons of Fung were obliged to redeem their father's corpse with a sum of \$9,400. Not one of the rascals concerned in the case has been arrested. The Viceroy being exceedingly displeased with the Samshui Magistrate Shih for his neglect of duty, has dismissed him from his post, but ordered that he is at present to remain in the district and to take steps to do his best in his endeavours to capture the robbers.

## NEW SCHEMES.

The people of the two provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan appear to be in great eagerness to build their own railways and to work their own mines in their provinces. The Kwangsi commissioners residing at Canton are now busily engaged in arranging a meeting on the 17th instant, at the Kwangsi Assembly Hall, to discuss matters. The promoter, Ho Kin Fu, has drawn up a prospectus giving in detail all the important points concerning the railway and mining of those provinces. Recently, a letter was received from Yunnan stating that the people are in need of help in the way of capital for the construction of their railway and working the mines of their province. The letter earnestly asked the Canton people to assist them and to inform and request Cantonese to subscribe capital so as to help them to carry out their proposals. The people of these two provinces have for a long time past been in fear lest the interests of railway and mining of these provinces should fall into the hands of foreigners.

## BRIDGING THE CANTON RIVER.

Canton, 18th March.

Mr. Wm. Danby, the engineer for the construction of the iron bridge, has prepared another plan for the bridge across the river. The two Folly Rocks will be utilized as the foundation of the bridge, and the middle part of the bridge will be made moveable, so that it can be raised when steamers are passing.

Since the opening of the register of the Canton River Iron Bridge Company, the demand for shares has been very high,

the second half, say from about August and September, there was a tendency to gradual activity and material life. The market value of various securities rose, and this was followed by the development of a general enterprising spirit with the result that not only have the existing companies increased their capital, but there were also started new enterprises. It looked as though it would be impossible to place a check upon the fever of enterprise. Such was apparently the outcome of an evolution from the state of depression that continued for a long time. At a time when the spirit of enterprise is in the ascendancy, there cannot be schemes of a speculative nature, in consequence of which deep thinkers advocated the necessity of exercising careful judgment. Our Bank, therefore conducted its business with the utmost precaution. Nevertheless many of these enterprises have still in a state of organisation there was no demand for funds. Moreover, the Exchequer Bonds and other State securities were redeemed to no small amount. Under the circumstances, large sums were placed on deposit in bank in the interior, whereas the issue of loans was comparatively less, the result being that a considerable amount of money was lying idle. However, our bank differed in its system from other banking institutions in the interior, and availing ourselves of the prosperous condition of foreign trade, especially in exports, our Bank devoted almost its entire energy to exchange, which is the bank's principal line of business. Thus our Bank, witnessed a most active state in contrast to other institutions.

Turning to the foreign trade of the Empire, we find that exports exceeded imports—a fact never witnessed in recent years. These favourable conditions were mainly due to the abundant raising of agricultural products and to the recovery of all activities to a normal condition from the state of torpor induced by the war. A noteworthy feature was that the trade in raw silk, which now occupies the foremost rank in our foreign commerce, was in an unprecedentedly prosperous condition from the outset, maintaining the highest quotations known in recent years. So brisk were the transactions that during the last few months there were exported the greater portion of the output which would be raised during the whole of the season. The value of the exports during the above few months showed an increase of over \$32,000,000 as compared with the corresponding term of the preceding year. The total amount of the exports during last year was over \$120,000,000. Such a fine showing as the above is a phenomenon rarely witnessed in recent years, and is indeed a matter of congratulation for the country.

The exports and imports during the period under review amounted to \$126,000,000 and \$105,700,000 respectively, making a total of \$231,700,000. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year there was an increase of over \$68,000,000 in exports, including raw silk, habutie, cotton yarn, copper, camphor, porcelain, etc., all of which increased in quantity, while the imports showed a diminution of over \$6,000,000 owing to the fact that demand for war materials such as iron, leather and the like, slackened, as also did raw cotton, although there was an increase in sugar, kerosene, oil cake, cloth, machinery, etc. The remarkable increase in exports was apparently due to the development of industry and productive enterprises in Japan on the one hand, and to the favourable tone of the economic world of Europe and America on the other. The exports and imports of gold and silver were \$13,3,000 and \$15,700,000 respectively, showing an excess of exports over imports by \$7,600,000. This was probably due to the demand for gold bullion in China and Hongkong for the manufacture of gold leaf or decorative articles and also to a change in the rate of exchange between the East and the West.

Reviewing economic conditions abroad, we find that the commerce and industry of Europe and America have not only been restored to their original condition from the effects of the Russo-Japanese War and the Moroccan question, but that they show signs of further development. The abundant agricultural crops in America, India, and Egypt also gave an impetus to the development of commerce and industry. Naturally a demand for funds was created in all directions. In New York the money market became tight and in consequence the United States Government adopted measures calculated to encourage the importation of gold bullion with a view to relieving the situation; thereupon a considerable amount of gold coins and bullion was exported from London to New York, Egypt and Brazil with the result that the specie reserve in the Bank of England diminished gradually. In October, the reserve fell to a margin of £7,000,000. The Bank of England therefore raised its discount rates three times, so that the rates went up to six per cent, per annum, a rate witnessed for the first time since the South African war. The discount rate in the market which stood at three per cent, rose steadily, ranging between six and seven per cent. The stringency of the money market in England was not due to direct financial circumstance at home, but arose from international pressure. In the Orient, inundations were experienced in the Yangtze, valley, bringing famine in South China. The North China districts also suffered from drought. At Hongkong, several cases of bankruptcy were reported among cotton merchants and other establishments, while a disastrous hurricane swept over that colony. Business in various centres in China remained dull, and owing to the rise in silver, exports were also inactive in Manchuria, things assumed a normal condition and there were signs of a revival of trade between Japan and that region. However, the effects of the late war have not yet vanished and the general tone of business remains inactive.

The advance in the price of silver is still maintained. In November last, it reached 33d. which is the highest recorded in recent years. There were several causes for the rise in silver, but the principal factor was that the output was comparatively less than that of gold last year. Further, owing to the plentiful agricultural crops in India last year there was a revival of business and the need of silver increased steadily in a permanent fashion. The American Government announced its intention to purchase a hundred thousand ounces of silver every week. Mexico also effected monetary reforms and purchased silver from foreign countries. All these circumstances are regarded as the direct cause for the rise in the white metal. Finally, as the result of a general advance in the way of living, the demand for silver for manufacturing and industrial purposes greatly increased with the result mentioned above.

The financial conditions both at home and abroad were, broadly speaking, as explained above. Exchange has no doubt been affected by the rise in gold and silver. Despite this fact, Japan's foreign trade was fortunately favourable and the business of the Specie Bank was far more successful than had been anticipated, due to the increase of exchange for exports and imports. The net profit during the period under review was Yen 17,292, to which was added Yen 9,982, the balance brought forward from the previous account, making a total of Yen 27,147. The expenditure for the establishment of various branches both at home and abroad was fixed at

Yen 1,400,000 at the previous general meeting, for which purpose one million yen was set apart as an reserve, but there was a deficit of Yen 1,000. On the other hand, the price of commodities has risen, and it was therefore judged prudent to make a suitable special reserve in order to meet any deficiency. I therefore beg you, gentlemen, to refer to the balance sheet distributed among you and to approve of same. Finally, I am glad to report the work with regard to Manufacture. The condition of this vast region may be described as one of transition and there is nothing remarkable to record in any respect. In October last, an Imperial Edict was issued regarding the nature of bank notes to be issued in China and Kwantung. The Specie Bank has done its utmost to attain the object of the said Edict and in February this year a branch was opened at Changchun for the furtherance of the Bank's interests there. Moreover, the Exchequer Bonds and other State securities were redeemed to no small amount. Under the circumstances, large sums were placed on deposit in bank in the interior, whereas the issue of loans was comparatively less, the result being that a considerable amount of money was lying idle. However, our bank differed in its system from other banking institutions in the interior, and availing ourselves of the prosperous condition of foreign trade, especially in exports, our Bank devoted almost its entire energy to exchange, which is the bank's principal line of business. Thus our Bank, witnessed a most active state in contrast to other institutions.

With the development of the Bank's business, it became necessary to increase its funds. In accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Board of Directors, the Bank notified its shareholders calling for payment of Yen 300,000, which is the balance of the third issue of new shares. Thus the Bank capital has increased to Yen 3,400,000, showing an increase of eight times as against the original capital of Yen 400,000. The Bank has now 24 branches both at home and abroad. The amount of gold and silver handled at the Bank showed an increase of about 170 times over that of 1882.

With a view to developing the business, the Bank is desirous of increasing the number of Directors from seven to ten. I therefore trust that the above proposal will receive your candid approval.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## COMMERCIAL.

### YESTERDAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

333 p.m.

**Buyers:**—U. ion Insurances \$840, China Sugars \$20, Hongkong Land \$10, Humphreys Estates \$10, Electrics \$10, Tramways \$22, Tens \$20, Ropes \$21, Watsons \$12, Steam Waterbills \$1.

**Sellers:**—Hongkong Banks \$890, London \$1, Canton Insurances \$19, Hongkong Tires \$124, China Tires \$90, Macao Steamships \$10, Indo-China \$80, China, and Manilas \$18, Douglas \$15, Shell Transports \$1, Raubs \$8, Hongkong Docks \$10, Kowloon Wharf \$10 ex div, Hongkong Hotels \$18, China Borneos \$10, China Products \$9, Dairy Farms \$16, China Lights \$9, Powells \$8.

**Sales:**—Hongkong Banks \$180, Indo-China \$60, Hongkong Docks \$130, Cements \$10, Nominal—National Banks \$1, Shanghai Checks \$1, \$108, Hongkong Wharfs \$1, 230, West Points \$50, Cottons \$12.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STATION leave of absence has been granted to Captain R. M. Ranking, Royal Army Medical Corps, from 19th to 20th March, 1907.

GYOROK Ward, an A. B. belonging to H. M. river gunboat *Snipe*, died in the General Hospital at Shanghai on Saturday from enteric fever.

THE usual "Friday's list" at the Supreme Court yesterday morning, in Summary Jurisdiction, was remarkable for the entire absence of any Indian names as plaintiffs. Is the millennium dawning?

A reporter is current in Chinese official circles in Peking that the Ministry of Posts and Communications has appointed H. E. Chu Yu-chee as acting Director General of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., in Shanghai.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 17th March, 1907.—Library, non-Chinese, 313; Chinese, 163; total 486. Museum, non-Chinese, 138; Chinese, 3,483; total, 3,821.

A RUSH order for 2000 sacks of flour for the Orient is almost ready for shipment by the Harrington Flouring Mills, says a Seattle paper of February 16th. The flour is to be sent to Japan on the *Shibetora-maru* which was to sail from Seattle about the 26th ultimo.

THE "bill of fare" served up for his Honour the Justice Judge at the Summary Court, yesterday morning, was a record one, being the most meagre, in point of number of cases, of any day during the current year, none of which being of any importance or even general interest.

INCH the opening of the Liao River there has been a tremendous rush of emigrants from Tangkou to Newchwang, the s.s. *Peking* taking 1,400 of the *Tsingtao* 2,000 and the *Kunghing* 3,000. Eighty cents per head is charged for the passage, which, we believe, is a record in fare-cutting.

I. RUT. COLONEL H. N. Dumbleton, R.E., arrived from England per s.s. *Japan* on 19th instant, for duty, and one-half major, H. K. S. R. G. A., wife and 2 children, arrived from Singapore per s.s. *Namur* on 18th instant, on reporting to No. 2 Coy. H. K. S. R. C. A.

THE following details left for India, per s.s. *Lai Bang* on 16th instant—10th (on foot); 1st class Hospital Att. I. E. E. (on leave), 13 men invalided, 1 man sick attendant, 1 man for discharge, 1 man to rejoin regiment, 12th Baluchis; 6 men invalided, 1 man discharged, 1 man sick attendant.

After watching a game of fantan which was in full swing in a street at Cheung-chau for some time last Tuesday afternoon, Police Constable 312 swept down on the gang and secured six men. Many escaped. The half dozen men were charged with street gambling before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on Wednesday, and they were fined \$3 each.

SUN YEN-SEN the Chinese revolutionary leader, who has been expelled from Japan by the Government of that country, arrived at Wootton by the German mail steamer *Princess Alice* on Saturday, says the *Shanghai Times* of 19th inst., and came up for a quiet visit to Shanghai the next day. Late at night he returned on board the mail-boat which proceeded to Monday to Singapore, where this notorious firebrand proposes to take up his residence in future.

A SPECIAL session of the Criminal Jurisdiction Court will be held on Tuesday, the 27th inst., to try the case in which Japanese boy, later to be known as Lieut. Commander Lloyd, Thomas, of H. M. S. *Janus*, is charged with forging his master's name to a cheque for \$20 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as already recorded in the columns. The special session is rendered necessary owing to the approaching departure of H. M. S. *Janus*.

Yen 1,400,000 at the previous general meeting, for which purpose one million yen was set apart as an reserve, but there was a deficit of Yen 1,000. On the other hand, the price of commodities has risen, and it was therefore judged prudent to make a suitable special reserve in order to meet any deficiency. I therefore beg you, gentlemen, to refer to the balance sheet distributed among you and to approve of same. Finally, I am glad to report the work with regard to Manufacture. The condition of this vast region may be described as one of transition and there is nothing remarkable to record in any respect.

LAST week 27 cases of small-pox were reported to the Medical Officer of Health, of which 21 were Chinese, 1 English, 1 Filipino, and 1 Indian. There were 10 deaths among the Chinese patients.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 21st March, 1907, amounted to 6,308,36 tons and the sales during the period to 5,565,75 tons.

"How was the prisoner dressed when he came to the house?" asked the Attorney-General in the course of a case being heard at the Criminal Sessions on the 18th inst. "He wore a glass," said witness. "What kind of glass?" "A monocle, or spectacles, or double glasses?" "Yes, double glasses, like you have in your hand."

ARTER twenty-eight years' service, the clock in the big court-room of the Supreme Court has at last been condemned, and its place will know it no more. It has been succeeded by a cheap-looking kitchen clock, which grows out the hours in a very deep tone, but no doubt it will answer all the purposes required of it during the next quarter of a century.

A BILL poster who was caught affixing a poster on the Naval Yard building last Wednesday afternoon was taken into custody, by P.C. 610, at No. 2 Police Station. The man said he was Lo Chik, a coalie, of Circular Pathway. He was arraigned on the charge before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, on Thursday morning, when the two boarding housemen were fined \$1 each. The farmers were discharged with a caution.

THREE farmers just down from the interior were arrested on board the steamer *Shan Tung* last Monday afternoon, by Detective Sergeant Grant, for being on board the ship with the intention of getting to Singapore without the knowledge or consent of the captain or owners. They had no passage tickets. A few minutes later the sergeant led to the arrest of two boarding house men at No. 4, Connaught Road Central, on a charge of aiding and abetting the three farmers on board the ship. The cases were heard before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, on Tuesday morning, when the two boarding housemen were fined \$1 each. The farmers were discharged with a caution.

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## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.CABLE ADDRESS—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

## JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## FIRMPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,  
Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
SIGNALS.

## A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H.M.'s Receiving Ship.

## LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

## NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:

Joint Cable Companies' Office.  
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.  
Blake Pier.  
Post Office.  
Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m. and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST-METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with *Remarks, Weather-forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons* based thereon.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

## THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. F. 1907.

Acting Director  
Hongkong Observatory, 1st January, 1907.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Connected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 1.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER RESERVE	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SHARES ON YEAR'S DATE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$11,000,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,721,558	1/- 15/- and bonus of 1/- @ Ex. 2/1 = \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	41	\$800 London £100
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	55		
<b>MARINE INSURANCES</b>								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,100,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$233,638	\$2 for 1905	61	1200
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$40,000 \$15,407 \$125,157.15 \$14,502.15-8	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 1/- for 1905	5	185 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$111,778 \$15,527	\$508,334	1/- and \$3 special dividend for 1906	91	\$165 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$30,000 \$7,000	1,62,980	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1905	88	60
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,156,685	\$435,236	\$4 for 1905	11	332
<b>SHIPPING</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$664,938 \$93,562	\$365	1/- for 1906 \$2 for year ended 30.11.1906	51	118 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,380	\$20,770	\$1 for and half-year making \$200 for 1906	61	120
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 \$280,958 \$3,999	\$2,432	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.69	51	180
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 20,000 Tls. 15,156	\$3,047	Interim div. of Tls. 2 for 1906	9	Tls. 51 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$14,144	\$1,156,334	Interim div. of Tls. 1 for 1906	61	120
"Stell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000 \$32,957	\$218	\$1 for 1906 \$2 for year ended 30.11.1906	51	122
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000 \$1,419,479	\$18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11	Tls. 55 buyers
<b>REFINERIES</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	26,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$450,000 \$850,000	40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	21	\$118
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,588	1/- for 1907 Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5	521 Tls. 771 buyers
<b>MINING</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$26,011	\$12,540	Final of 1/- (No. 2) making 2/- for year ended 28.2.06	5	Tls. 1520 sellers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	G 300,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10	G. 310
Aust Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873	\$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	38
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS</b>								
Fenwick (Geo) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.1.06	10	\$20
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$23,112 \$30,000 \$19,500 \$50,000	\$3,047	Final of 1/- making \$5 for 1906	51	10 ex div.
Wingkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$140,000	\$400,933	2/- for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	91	\$160 buyers
New Amy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$18,800	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	84	\$1200 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	\$1,935	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	8	Tls. 234 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 57,065	\$1,506	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	51	Tls. 222 sellers
Do. do. do. (new)	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	7	Tls. 350 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,000 Tls. 3,000	\$1,338	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07 \$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	6	Tls. 100 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$30,000	\$8,418	\$1.80 for 1906	10	\$180 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$9,178	\$18 buyers	10	\$160 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$1,000	\$16 buyers	...	\$300 buyers
Do. (new issue)	113	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$15,000	\$1,000			